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ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS FIVE CENTS
Greater Boston Newsstands: Elsewhere

OPA Listing Oil Dealers; Mobilizing Right Claimed; Bay State Race Is Close

The World's Day—October 20, 1942

Washington: Fuel-Oil Dealers Register Oct. 27
Registration of fuel-oil dealers and suppliers has been set for Oct. 27 and 28, by OPA, to further rationing in 30 Eastern and midwestern States.

Senators scheduled to consider the proposed military draft of 18- and 19-year-old men faced a demand by Senator Lee (D) of Oklahoma, for a record vote on an amendment to ban the sale of intoxicants and to enforce antitrust regulations on and near military posts as well as a proposed constitutional amendment by Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, to give all citizens of 18 or older the right to vote.

An amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act proposed by Representative Kamspeck (D) of Georgia, would permit voluntary agreements between labor unions and management for work as high as 56 hours at "straight time." [Page 3.]

Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, arrived to report to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull on the diplomatic and military phases of the Russian situation.

Ninety-two occupations in communication services are regarded by Selective Service officials as essential to the war effort. A list was issued as a guide to local draft boards, covering telephone, telegraph, newspaper, radio broadcasting, newsreel, television, and repair workers.

Man-days lost in September strikes totaled 318,892, compared with 266,353 lost in August, reported the War Labor Board. While days lost rose one fifth, the total man-days worked rose 10 per cent, to a total of 332,000,000. Involved in strikes were 80,799 workers, up from 79,414; the number of strikes fell from 229 to 187.

A bill to preserve the rights of merchant seamen as private employees when sailing on vessels owned or operated directly by the War Shipping Administration was sent to the Senate after passage in the House.

Curtailed public and private construction was discussed on Capitol Hill by Congressional leaders and officials of the Army, Navy and War Production Board. Speaker Rayburn of the House, in whose office the meeting was held, said an announcement might be forthcoming from departments concerned.

Controversies over manpower appointments and the Florida barge canal threatened to hold up Senate approval of a \$6,341,000,000 appropriation bill which carries \$5,589,000,000 for Navy planes and ships.

Congress approved the new wartime tax bill sending it to the President. As adopted the measure contains stiff increases in the rates of the regular income taxes on both individuals and corporations, plus a new 5 per cent Victory levy against all personal income above \$624 a year. [Financial Page.]

The Senate completed congressional action on a bill raising the pay of members of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps. The raises begin with an increase from \$21 to \$50 a month for those in the lowest ranks.

In Europe: Nazis Decree Right to Mobilize
Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, in a new appeal for workers to go to Germany, told Frenchmen that Germany has issued decrees which "enable it to mobilize in all countries it has occupied."

Albanian mountaineers have proclaimed an independent Albania and are now fighting Italians on three mountain fronts of the occupied country, it was reported in London. [Page 8.]

A Gestapo decree issued by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has forbidden the Roman Catholic Church of Germany to perform its normal religious functions for Polish Roman Catholic workers in the Reich, it was reported in Swiss dispatches.

An Italian mutiny was reported by a Reuters dispatch to London to have taken place in an Italian Alpine regiment in Italy which had been ordered to duty on the Russian front.

Italy is building large fortifications along the entire Dalmatian coast zone of former Yugoslavia, but the German High Command at Belgrade is objecting, it was reported by Tass, official Soviet News Agency. [Page 7.]

Sir Stafford Crisp, British Lord Privy Seal, declined to make a statement in the House of Commons on the question of reprisal chainings of British and German prisoners of war.

New England: Bay State Race Rated as Close
Massachusetts gubernatorial race between Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Putnam rated as close. [Page 4.]

The American Bar Association's Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice is making progress, declared Federal Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., speaking before the Connecticut Bar Association at New Haven, Conn. [Page 5.]

Few closings of industrial plants have as yet been caused by the war in Massachusetts, Powell M. Cabot, Director of the United States Employment Service for this State, said. [Page 2.]

National: N. Y. Observes 'Meatless Tuesday'
New York's first "meatless Tuesday" was observed as Mayor La Guardia urged restaurants, hotels, and housewives to serve dishes without beef, mutton, lamb, or pork.

The War:
Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Philippine Raid Alarm Disrupted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—An air raid warning system carefully set up in the Philippines was "disrupted by fifth column agents before it had once functioned," the Office of War Information reported yesterday.

Stressing the importance of an adequate warning system to the successful operation of combat planes in its report on American aircraft, OWI said that as the battle for the Philippines wore southward "there was often none at all."

"Furthermore," OWI continued, "our fighter pilots were without the technical equipment—detectors, etc.—to prepare themselves for the approach of the enemy. The result was that in many raids the first notice came when the enemy's planes were sighted. If our fighters were already in the air they had a fair chance of getting up and doing battle with the enemy or, as happened more often, of waiting for the enemy pursuit to come down to them and then slugging it out."

OWI called the air raid warning system employed in China by Brig. Gen. Clair Chennault's Flying Tigers as one of the finest in the world. It contributed heavily to the destruction of 218 Japanese planes, including many Zeros, the report said, while the Tigers were losing 84 P-40's of their own.

"It must be repeated that all credit does not go to the pilots nor the planes; a great part of it is due to the warning system."

Mrs. Roosevelt to Return Queen's Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Much as she dislikes restrictions on her freedom, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will abide by censor's rules that time and means of her departure to England shall remain a military secret.

This same wartime censorship surrounds all travel between the United States and Europe. All that newspapers will be able to print until Mrs. Roosevelt arrives on the other side is her statement that she might make a trip to England in the not-distant future if she finds "there is something really useful I can do there."

After being questioned at intervals for many months on the possibility of her making a trip to London to return the visit of the King and Queen of England to the White House in 1939, Mrs. Roosevelt finally admitted last week that such a trip might be in the offing.

This will be Mrs. Roosevelt's first trip across the ocean since she came to the White House nearly 10 years ago. She has been out of the country on visits to Canada and once flew across to Puerto Rico to inspect social conditions there.

The President's wife will not go to Buckingham Palace as a state visitor because she holds no official position in this country, despite her many semigovernmental activities and frequent reference to her as "Assistant President."

Latest Britisher to be entertained by Mrs. Roosevelt was Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, Chief Controller of the British ATS, which corresponds to the American WAACS. Presumably an invitation to the American President's wife, to inspect British women in uniform was extended at that time.

The President's wife will probably use the opportunity also to find out what Britain has done to meet the social upsets of the war's impact which the United States has only begun to feel. She has indicated special concern recently over the increase in juvenile delinquency and the absence of central kitchens, day-care centers, and other facilities for working mothers, problems which Britain had to meet many months ago.

Britain expects visit by Mrs. Roosevelt: Page 6.

Radio 'Hams' To Be Link In Civil Defense

'Walkie-Talkie' sets to play vital part in covering State—3,300 are already enrolled.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Amateur short-wave radio operators with "walkie-talkie" radio sets will soon be a familiar sight on Massachusetts streets during air raid tests and blackouts, providing the very latest modern twist to civilian defense, it was learned today.

Taking pioneering steps in the direction of "putting civilian defense on the air," the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has mobilized 3,300 "hams" and begun to operate a novel short-wave radio network which will shortly cover the entire State.

If sabotage or bombing put the telephone wires out of commission in an air raid, the radio network would provide alternate means of communication. It is ready to take over today in 27 cities and towns.

Three Central Stations

Three central short-wave stations, at Lawrence, Lowell, and North Adams, have been licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. The one in Lawrence was the first of its kind in the United States.

Each station is located at a District Warning Center, focal point of civilian defense for a large area, and serves the communities in that district. By Jan. 1, 1943, every one of Massachusetts' 26 District Warning Centers hopes to have received an F. C. C. license.

When the Federal O. K. comes through, 3,300 "hams" will be ready to operate small, portable street-corner sending and receiving stations, or "walkie-talkies." More than 1,000 operators are already trained, and 2,000 more will soon accomplish the 16-weeks course. They have taken as their slogan, "Keep 'Em Oscillating." It was suggested by John A. Doremus, Director of the Radio Communications Division of the State Committee on Public Safety.

Radio Link Always Ready

If bombs ever fall on Massachusetts, and blast holes in telephone cables, thousands of tiny radios—ready even today—will be instantly linked to get aid to stricken areas.

In the 27 communities which now form a pattern for the rest of the State, the warman would summon the "ham" with his portable set. After plugging it into a battery, twisting a dial or two, adjusting the "signal squitter" (antenna) the "ham" could talk into a microphone directly to the Report Center and get aid. If the Report Center needed outside help, it in turn could flash the District Warning Center.

Linked into the same network would be police and fire stations, Red Cross headquarters, forestry services (in rural sections) and water, gas, and electric companies. These are the 27 communities which have given civilian defense a radio voice.

The List as Enrolled

In the Lawrence District Warning Center Area: Lawrence, Andover, Methuen, North Andover, and North Reading.

In the Lowell District Warning Center Area: Lowell, Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Tewksbury, Tyngsborough, and Wilmington.

In the North Adams District Warning Center Area: North Adams, Adams, Cheshire, Clarksville, Florida, Monroe, New Ashford, Savoy, and Williamstown.

Except for a scattered few elsewhere, there are at present the only War Emergency Radio Service (WERS) stations being used for civilian defense in the United States. Eventually, the Washington Office of Civilian Defense expects they will spread to every city and every town threatened by air attack.

The Federal Communications Commission gave its approval to WERS stations on June 13, after several months of negotiation during which Massachusetts had already laid plans for a civilian defense network.

U. S. Ships Shell Japanese Munitions; Nipponese to Execute Captured Fliers; Delay Is Urged in Manpower Draft

Tolan report says time must be taken to set up machinery to handle drafted labor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Formation of adequate machinery for manpower mobilization was asked today by the Tolan Committee on Defense Migration as a condition to Congressional passage of national service legislation.

While not opposing compulsory war service for civilians, the committee recommended that it be postponed until a central integrated manpower agency is set up to administer the program.

At the present time such authority is divided between the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, and half a dozen other Government agencies.

The House Committee proposed that an Office of Manpower be put under a new Office of War Mobilization in a "sweeping reorganization of our entire war production program." Other agencies under the Office of War Mobilization would be a new Office of War Supply and the Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes.

Change Is Leveled at McNutt

The Tolan Committee's demand for centralization of manpower mobilization authority came just prior to Senate study of four manpower bills, scheduled to begin tomorrow. It coincided with an attempt in the Senate to require confirmation of all Manpower Commission appointments involving a salary of \$4,500 or more. Involved in the latter was an attack against Paul V. McNutt by Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana who charged the War Manpower Chief with seeking to build up a political organization comparable to his "Two Per Cent Club" of state employees when he was Governor of Indiana.

The curb on Mr. McNutt's authority was proposed as a rider to the second supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942, now before the Senate.

The Tolan Committee's report on the present Government setup on manpower was not aimed at Mr. McNutt personally, but at lack of a central integrated agency. It insisted also that the Manpower Agency "must be well organized on the regional district, and local office levels" and that "much more autonomy must be extended to regional directors if the program is soon to get into high gear."

Inadequacies of Government manpower agencies at present, the Tolan Committee charged, lie in three directions:

1. Absence of central authority for relating the rate at

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Policy of Tokyo puts all acts of bombing by the Allies in class of 'inhumanity.'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Japanese Army has announced via the Tokyo radio that "American fliers captured in the April 18 raid on Tokyo" already had been dealt "heavy punishment" for acts of inhumanity and that in the future capital punishment would be given raiders who commit such acts.

Tokyo newspapers, which carried the announcement under large headlines, did not say what the "heavy punishment" consisted of. They also published on the front page photographs of captured American airmen, described as crews of bombers which took part in the Tokyo raid.

This, however, was in conflict with the facts as known here. Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the raiding flight, said no planes were lost in Japan. One United States bomber came down in Soviet Siberia and the crew has been held there.

Built Up Over Radio

Tokyo and Berlin radios broadcast and rebroadcast the threat announced first by the press headquarters of the Japanese Imperial Command.

The press headquarters was quoted as saying that American airmen—their number not specified—had been captured in the April 18 raid, were found guilty of inhuman conduct, and would "be punished conformably with military law."

Amid the first excited welter of Japanese radio accounts of the American attack on its cities, Tokyo claimed some of the raiders were shot down, and built this up in subsequent broadcasts until it was reported that nine American planes were downed. After that, however, the claim was allowed to die out amid a confusion of conflicting reports.

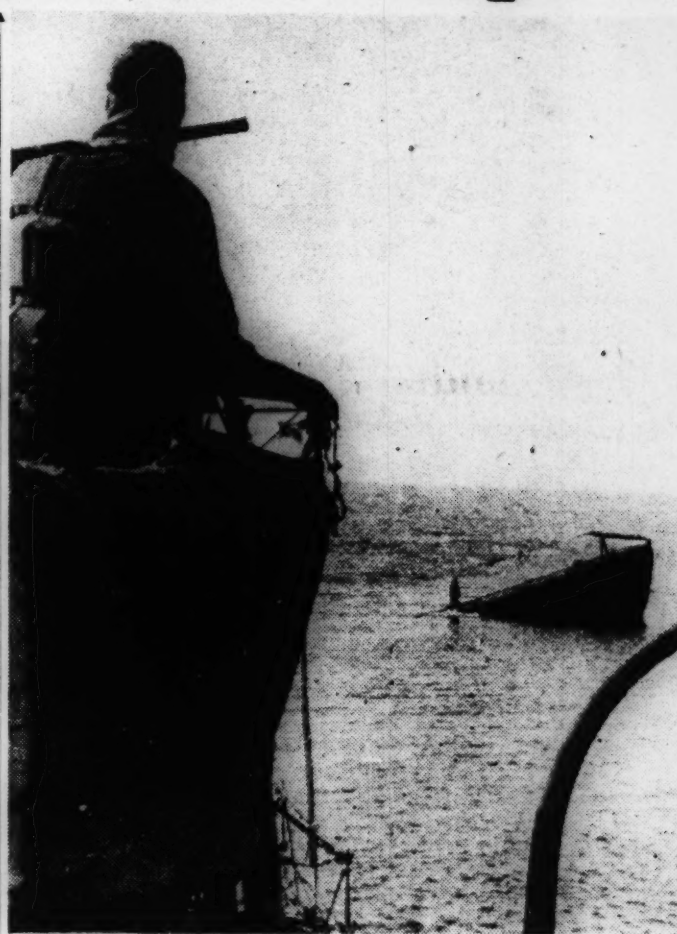
Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Japanese Home Defense Chief, broadened the threat to include the future. The Prince is head of a collateral branch of the Imperial Family.

Threat of Double Reprisals

He announced that any Allied airmen captured in the course of raids on Japan, Manchukuo, or Japanese-controlled territory would be subject to trial and punishment including capital punishment if found guilty of inhumanity.

The Japanese alleged that the Americans bombed hospitals and machine-gunners, school children, it seemed likely from the tenor of Japan's complaint that it would regard any bombing of its homeland an act of inhumanity.

Postwar care of Germany: French resistance to Nazis: Page 8.



Associated Press

Totalitarian War Comes to Italian Sub

The Cobalto, Italian submarine rammed by the British destroyer *Thurhill* in the new method employed by the Royal Navy to fight undersea craft in the Mediterranean, makes its last dive. The last man left on board the submarine prepares to dive overboard. The last man left on board the submarine prepares to dive overboard. The last man left on board the submarine prepares to dive overboard.

But a price is continually being exacted from the Japanese, who have already lost about 340 planes in the Solomons fighting. Yesterday Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Flying Fortresses and Grumman's reached out to Rekata Bay, 115 miles north of Guadalcanal, and burned 12 Japanese seaplanes. A large Japanese convoy sheltering off Shortland Island, west of Guadalcanal, was heavily damaged during three days of bombings.

Meanwhile, with rumors of fresh campaigns on the point of starting in Egypt and Burma—although with no outward sign of movement in either sector—the Russians continue their struggle in the streets of Stalingrad. From across the two-mile-wide Volga, reinforcements and supplies continually reach the defenders. The latest help has come in the shape of sailors with their heavy naval guns, presumably brought up overland from the Black Sea. The Germans were reported somewhat concerned over this new addition to the defenders and have been dropping mines thickly in the Volga to prevent movements across the river.

The Nazis claimed to have captured another industrial plant and say that very little of the city now remains in Russian hands. The Russians denied there is any appreciable change in the situation.

Elsewhere the great struggle at sea continues. The British Lord of the Admiralty announced that 530 submarines have been sunk or damaged since the war opened and that the fight is proceeding satisfactorily. At the same time Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the United States Maritime Commission, warned that the submarine menace cannot be beaten. It can be kept within limits, but cannot be disposed of, he said.

Solomons:
Ammunition Blown Up
By U. S. Warships

United States warships, suddenly reappearing in the Solomon Islands communique, have bombarded and blown up Japanese ammunition dumps on Guadalcanal, the United States Navy disclosed. The bombardment of enemy positions was stated to be on the northwest of the island.

Throughout the same day, Oct. 17, American planes attacked the enemy and for three days, beginning Oct. 16, United Nations bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command repeatedly pounded the strong Japanese force of warships, transports and cargo vessels in the Shortland Island area.

In two days of aerial combat, Japanese losses in the Solomons were raised to 340 destroyed planes. Eight enemy bombers and 11 Zero fighters of a 40-plane force were shot down in an attempt to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Germany Girds for Winter; Rumans Leaving Front?

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—If carefully laid plans mean anything, the coming winter will not bring as much hardship or suffering as the last to the Germans, either at home or on the fighting fronts.

Recent speeches by Reich leaders have emphasized that the fullest preparations have been made for all eventualities.

Nevertheless, there has been an increase in general German apprehension concerning possible developments during the next few months, particularly since the end of the war seems farther away than ever.

It would be unduly optimistic to talk about a coming revolt in Germany, but it is no exaggeration to state that the wearing-down process, which has already gone far among many sections of the population, will have developed much farther by the end of the winter months unless very unexpected successes come to the Axis military and economic machines in the meantime.

For although Hitler, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and other leaders have recently stressed Germany's determination to win through to victory, the outstanding impression their speeches left on hearers was that not only has the conception of outright victory been abandoned but that the term victory has been reinterpreted to mean a stalemate is all Germany can expect.

Preparation Within
Germany has done much within its own frontiers to prepare for the coming winter, especially to overcome the greatest problems of transport due to bottlenecks caused by difficult weather, RAF raids, and other factors which play havoc behind the lines as well as at the front.

Hitler, in the early summer, promised improvements—especially through an increased number and efficiency of locomotives. The German press now claims these are being mass-produced according to new "austerity" designs which

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

New Gun for Occupied Lands?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The "possibility" of dropping supplies and ammunition on the occupied countries of Europe was hinted today by Brig. Gen. H. S. Sewell, military commentator writing for the British Information Services.

He described the new, simple machine gun which the British now have in mass production. Called the "Sten Gun," it weighs less than 6½ pounds unloaded, is very easily dismantled and stowed away in the pockets of the battle

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Few Small Massachusetts Manufacturing Plants Closing for Lack of Materials

6,000,000 Tons of Scrap Likely; Bay State Drive to Keep Up

Six million tons of scrap metal is likely to be the total rolled in by the Newspapers' United Scrap Metal Drive, which ended in most states last week but in Massachusetts is continuing through next Tuesday.

According to an announcement today, the committee believes present figures will be doubled when all returns are in. Already reported are 3,208,848 tons, with all the states revising their totals upward daily and the returns continuing to flood the committee.

Wyoming, with a collection averaging 104.2 pounds a person and a tonnage of 13,098, headed the 47 states so far reporting to the committee.

Second and third places were held respectively by Pennsylvania, with 101.2 pounds for each person and 505,850 tons, and Kansas, which had been first for most of the

past 10 days, with 97 pounds a person and 87,872 tons. Although the drive began in most places Sept. 28, in some states it began earlier or later. For that reason, and because obtaining tonnage figures on scrap scattered in piles throughout a state is difficult, the returns will show mounting totals as the days pass.

Meanwhile the War Production Board in 15 states made it mandatory to conduct monthly collections of tin cans. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island were the New England states affected by the order, which applies only to cities of 25,000 population or more. WPB proposed that smaller communities in the 15 states set up collection systems that would "feed into" the nearest large cities.

Loew's State Theater in Boston will give the first in a series of Saturday morning scrap matinees this Saturday at 9 a. m. The show, to which admission will consist of 10 pounds of scrap metal or 2 pounds of rubber, will last for one hour and 39 minutes and include five pictures.

Book Borrower's Fine Only \$18,996

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 20 (P)—Wesleyan University has a shelf of books in its library that may be borrowed for only two hours at a time without a fine of 50 cents an hour.

Last week a book from that shelf was returned four years, four months and two days late and library officials estimated the fine at \$18,996—just \$203.50 more than the library endowment in 1891.

However, they also conceded that the fine probably could not be collected.

The book, found in a fraternity house, was taken out by a student long gone from the institution.

Ration Coupons Hereafter to Bear Validating Stamp

All ration coupon sheets of whatever kind issued hereafter will bear a validating stamp affixed by the Office of Price Administration. The new ruling, announced by the OPA today, is intended to prevent black market selling, thefts of coupons, and bootleg practices, said Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA director.



Lush Valleys, Quiet Streams, Green Hills . . . This Is the Background to New England's Vast Dairy Industry

Above is typical Vermont scene near Barnard, symbolic of thousands of farm districts from which come most of the milk supplies of large metropolitan centers like Greater Boston. Behind this quiet scene, however, is plenty of hard work and a growing farm problem of labor, transportation, and material shortage, threatening serious repercussions in the dairy business. Many herds like the one above have been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent in the last year.

Particularly in the fuel oil rationing plan, Director Parkman believes, will the use of this stamp prevent thefts and illegal use of stamps. "It will be impossible to transfer these stamps," he says, "because each will bear the serial

numbers of the coupon sheets originally issued to a rationed person. Dealers cannot accept coupons unless a stamp is affixed to the sheet, and it should prove a definite deterrent to black market operations, bootlegging, and pos-

sible other misuses of ration coupons." The stamp is blue, three-quarters of an inch wide, and 1 1/4 inches high. It bears the seal of the United States of America and the words "Office of Price Adm."

Out of Work In Bay State Hit New Low

Contrary to forecasts of wholesale closings of small plants for lack of materials, few manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts have shut down.

Instead of masses of workers being made jobless, as widely predicted during the past year, unemployment is the lowest on record, and still declining.

This better fate of small industry, up to the present at least, was pointed out here today by Powell M. Cabot, Director of the United States Unemployment Service for Massachusetts.

Difficulties may lie ahead for many small concerns, Mr. Cabot noted. What the future effects of the war program will be on little shops and plants is not clear. But so far they have done much better than some of the prophecies, one of which had more than 2,000,000 workers being forced out of jobs.

"Only a few manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts have gone out of business to our knowledge," said Mr. Cabot. "The percentage that have had to quit is almost insignificant."

"Quite a few have had short, temporary layoffs of workers, due to delays in obtaining materials. Many have lost workers to war industry and to the military forces, and are running at less than their normal capacity."

No Permanent Shutdowns

"But there have been no large permanent shutdowns that we know of, due to inability to keep going because of war conditions."

"The shutdown of the Arnold Print Works at North Adams with 1,500 employees last spring was primarily governed by personal reasons. It was not a typical closing. One of the two plants, we understand, has been taken over by other people and is being operated as usual. All the employees were long ago placed in jobs, and still the supply of labor at North Adams is not sufficient to meet demands."

"The jewelry industry centering around the Attleboro was particularly scheduled in the forecasts for widespread closing. This has not happened. The industry has been allowed to keep on using some materials."

"Rubber was another industry which appeared likely to have difficulty in maintaining operations. It has had layoffs, but no shutdowns, and a number of companies are now beginning to pick up workers."

"Most of the closings that have taken place have shown up in distribution—in the retail and wholesale trade."

"There have of course been a lot of shutdowns of gasoline stations, and the automobile business has been sharply hit."

"Obviously most of the people who are being put out of their regular jobs are finding other kinds of work to do."

"The number of the jobless who are eligible for unemployment compensation is now running only 10,000 a week for the entire State. We are sending out that many checks a week, which is fewer than ever before in the history of the unemployment-insurance system."

"Claims for payments have been decreasing for months, and are still going down."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and vicinity: Continued cool tonight. Gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:13 p. m.; height 9.9 feet. Wednesday, 9:46 a. m.; height 9.9 feet. Light air velocities Tuesday by 6:24 p. m.

R. I. Scrap Total

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20 (P)—The final Rhode Island report on scrap metal collections during the State-wide campaign ending last Saturday was filed today, showing a total of 32,700 tons. This represented 93.1 pounds a person for the State.

Two Missing in Navy Now Reported as Safe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Navy announced Saturday following enlisted men, reported missing in Navy casualty list No. 14, released October 14, now reported safe but wounded: Connecticut—Arthur Williams Mallory, radioman, third class, father, Arthur Yale Mallory, Hamden. Rhode Island—Joseph Clarence Hiter, yeoman, second class, wife, Mrs. Rachael Mary Hiter, Providence.

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Lack of N. E. Farm Labor Threatens Food Shortage

Second of five articles on wartime and long-term problems of the agriculture of New England—issues which do not come much before the public of big cities, but basically relate to their food supply and prices.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless something is done quickly to block the inroads of war upon local farm labor, New Englanders will wake up some morning sooner or later to find themselves squarely in the middle of one of the worst food and milk shortages in the history of the region.

That is the over-all picture of the impact of the world conflict upon 130,000 or so farms in New England drawn by representatives of farm bureaus, agricultural colleges, farm co-operatives, state agricultural departments, city health inspectors, and individual farmers who have watched with rising anxiety the migration of labor from farming into the military services and defense plants.

From far up in Northern New England, where Vermont and New Hampshire dairy cows are being sold in high-priced beef markets, down to the small market gardener close to large metropolitan markets like Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, who is being lured into near-by war plants by high wages, the complete farm picture is said to present a revolutionary transition from one of disturbing surpluses to one of sharply threatening shortages.

Was it only yesterday that everyone seemed so disturbed about overproduction—that the farm and dairy theme song throughout New England was, "What shall we do with our heavy surpluses?" The business depression of 1929-39 had much to do with that. Back to the farm went many skilled and technically-minded workmen who couldn't get jobs in idle industrial plants. Many families that couldn't make a living in the city could at least eat in the country.

Today the Massachusetts State Grange presented figures to show that the available labor for New England farms fits into the general national average of almost a 50 per cent reduction since 1939.

That is why most of the farm circles tapped by this correspondent in the last few weeks warn against the approach of an economic jam which should be faced now, they say, instead of waiting until it reaches its peak of congestion. The factors piling up on the embattled farmers of 1942 are these:

1. A growing lack of fertilizers.
2. Labor entering military services or war plants.
3. Dearth of farm machinery and machinery parts. Less than 25 per cent of normal replacement supplies is available.
4. High beef prices tempting farmers into selling their milking cows to beef markets.
5. Lack of packing facilities.

Against these factors tending to reduce farm production are set the increased demands of the military for more and more farm and dairy products. Even the average consumer is facing a shortage.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in First Congregational Church, Webster Square, Hyde Park, at 8 p. m. The Boston Scientific Film Society, a non-profit organization, begins its third season tonight with the showing of several educational films on South America, chemistry, meat, and other subjects. The pictures will be shown at the Institute of Geography, Divinity Avenue (near Memorial Hall), in Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

A talk on "Birds in Design" will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Hayward at 11 a. m. Mrs. Tamm will lecture on "Greek and Roman Sculpture" at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

sumer is drinking more milk because he is told it is nourishing and because he must pay higher prices for other foods. There's the rub in the milk business. Is its greatest opportunity of all time for increasing production and consumption to be lost by lack of production facilities?

Taking away from the regular consumer supplies in Greater Boston markets are the heavy shipments of foods and dairy products to near-by Camp Edwards and Fort Devens. Other military needs of these markets are being met from supplies that regularly go to meet household purposes. This has reduced what is normally a 40 per cent milk surplus to virtually no surplus in the last few weeks.

Low-Production Months

November and December are usually the low-production milk months of the year. Since there were periods in both August and September when milk-marketing agencies were not sure from one day to another whether they would have enough milk to go round the next day, the milk-production crisis will not reach New England markets until next month. And 20,000 dairy farmers in the six States are none too sure of their present labor capacities to meet normal fluid milk requirements, to say nothing of producing the usual surplus required for dairy by-products like cream, ice cream, cheese, and butter.

In other words, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau states that if consumer markets can get through the next two months without a shortage, the situation should not develop seriously until the labor problems grow more acute, perhaps next spring.

"Without the facts," said Howard Russell, Secretary of the Farm Bureau, "we could be fooled into a sense of security over this fall's excellent harvest season. While we are grateful for this abundant season, all the economic factors point to a slowing down of production, threatening a merge into a powerful undertow of inaction by the middle of next summer."

Mr. Russell felt that the growing farm crisis presented an opportunity to government to prove itself awake to economic trends by proper planning.

Cattle Sales

Anxiously following the labor trends is one of New England's largest farm co-operatives, which has watched 82 of its 1,800 farmers sell some 1,032 cows in the last two months. Some of the cattle have gone to large-scale farmers who find themselves temporarily "on top" of the labor situation. Most of the cattle is being lost in the beef markets.

As an indication of the trek of milking cows into beef markets, the Brighton, Mass., abattoir is reported to have boosted its usual shipments of 300 cows a week to nearly 1,000 in a single week.

Reports of Federal Government employment agencies from Western Massachusetts this week showed that 3,500 high-school children had been obtained to help farmers in that district through the current good harvesting season.

To Frank Mott, milk inspector of the Boston Health Department, the question of where the farmer is going to get help to keep milk supplies flowing is as important as the Government's intention "to take over the job of feeding the whole world." The promising side of this problem, he said, is this: "We know what we have to face while we still have time to face it. The farmer cannot continue indefinitely to compete with Selective Service and the war plants. It will take some planning, since most of the factors involved are unnatural and unpredictable. We can only stress the pending emergency. It's the Government's next move."



Boston and Maine R. R.
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

But so far, at least, we submit the Boston and Maine (like all the other railroads) hasn't done too badly in carrying out its part in winning this war. Nor have we any illusions about the magnitude of the bigger burdens to come.

Many doubted our ability to do the job when steamships carrying fuel to run New England's factories and war plants, and to heat New England's homes, tossed the ball to us as the submarine line got too tough for them to crack. The railroads carried the ball—and gasoline too. We could carry more fuel right now if it was offered to us.

We've delivered the materials of war and taken away the finished fighting machines on regular freight schedules. At the same time we've kept on bringing in the food Northern New England needs and must have to eat.

We've moved thousands and thousands of

troops with swiftness and secrecy. At the same time, we've moved thousands and thousands of vacationists; more thousands of fighting men on furlough, and still maintained our regular passenger schedules, with surprisingly few delays.

All this didn't just happen. The railroads simply went into high-gear for war-time. To date, it's been almost "every day stuff" for the 16,000 transportation-trained men and women who are the Boston and Maine Railroad system. They, and the millions of other railroad workers throughout the country, are eager to do even more.

Railroads are the backbone of transportation. With them the war effort comes first—ahead of everything else.

You can help us too by traveling in the middle of the week, instead of week-ends. It's the patriotic thing to do.

Welfare of Men Underlies Success of Kaiser Projects

Henry J. Kaiser, rapid-fire builder of dams, industrial plants, ships and now super-cargo planes, has achieved such wide public notice for his contributions to the war effort that *The Christian Science Monitor* is publishing three articles on how he and his associates perform their gigantic tasks. The second article follows:

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Henry J. Kaiser is not a boastful man. Neither is he overmodest in telling of his successes.

One success leads to another venture, a bigger one, usually. The successes of new methods in dam building led to shipbuilding. The success in shipbuilding suggested the building of cargo airplanes. The success in cement production for dams led to the venture in steel. The iron and steel plant near Fontana, about 50 miles east of Los Angeles, is nearing production.

"What's back of all this?" you had asked Henry J. Kaiser as you sat alone with him in Los Angeles. "There's the joy of building, to be sure, but back of that there's another, deeper motive. What is that?"

In his talk to hundreds gathered at a banquet to welcome him home from his Washington, D. C., campaign for a cargo-plane contract, Mr. Kaiser had voiced sentiments that might even have been called mildly socialist.

"The welfare of men is a motive behind every project," he tells you. "I like humanity. I understand and share the desire of men to fulfill their ambitions, to enjoy the satisfaction of achievement. When many men are working together to bring a vision to reality, when they know that they are achieving things worth while, they are a team—they can't be stopped."

"It isn't socialism. I am no leveler of men. People don't want to be leveled either up or down—won't be leveled. I believe in equality of opportunity."

Doubled Production

The Permanent cement works near San Jose, known as a Kaiser project but actually a joint venture of the old Boulder Dam Six Companies, doubled the production and the use of Portland cement in the Pacific Coast States. The annual use of cement was about 5,000,000 barrels before the Permanent plant was constructed.

"Permanent produces about 5,000,000 barrels by itself," said Mr. Kaiser. "and it has not spoiled the market for the wares of other producers. I don't believe we will ever go back to the old 5,000,000-barrel days. The West is just getting started at its task of building itself."

This experience provided the logic for the starting of the Kaiser iron and steel division, otherwise known as Fontana.

Fontana was and is, primarily, a chicken-raising center. It vies with Petaluma for title of egg capital of the West. But it has three railroads, and wide open spaces in abundance.

Riding out the broad highways east from Los Angeles, you pass first through orange groves, then vast vineyards, one of these called "the largest in the world," then English walnut orchards whose broad trees form a continuous, symmetrical canopy that shades almost the entire ground.

Last April the site of the 1,400-acre Kaiser steel and iron works was grain land, walnut groves, hog and chicken ranches. Hog pens

had to be moved for the breaking of ground for some of the first structures.

You get an idea of the teamwork mentioned by Mr. Kaiser in your reception at the Fontana plant.

It is quitting time for the day shift. The helmeted laborers who have been working on the score of steel or concrete towers, ovens, and tanks, are leaving for the day. Another helmeted army is taking their place.

Yet, at administration offices, the plant's ex-officio public relations man, his photographer, and an engineer, wait to "show you the works." Your mention of quitting time for them brings a hearty laugh. Mr. Kaiser had phoned and asked them to show a guest the place. There is no quitting time in such a case.

Henry Kaiser, Jr., and Tom Price, project construction manager have gone over across the hills to look at a possible site for a plant connected with the cargo-plane venture. Site-looking, you see, is a major Kaiser occupation. Meantime, the three young men just mentioned will show you around.

You have learned previously from a prospectus handed you by Mr. Kaiser, Sr., in Los Angeles, that the project is a combination blast furnace to produce iron from raw ore, an open hearth operation to make steel from the iron, and a steel plate mill.

There is iron ore in desert deposits at Kingston, Iron Mountain, Cave Canyon, Vulcan, and Eagle Mountain, in California (names you never even heard before) and at Pikes Peak, Arizona.

There is coal at Sunnyside, Utah, and Batton, N. M. The first coal will come from the Utah mines, the first iron from Vulcan. There is limestone only a few miles from Fontana.

Already Dissatisfied
The plant is "owned" by Kaiser Company, Inc., and is financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a figure of \$37,319,000.

Already, even before production is started, Mr. Kaiser is dissatisfied with the productive capacity. He is asking for, roughly, another \$20,000,000 loan to expand the plant from a 400,000-ton annual operation to a 1,000,000-ton operation.

Mr. Kaiser won Government fiscal and production offices to his original steel plant, not on a basis of competing with Eastern steel plants, not even with the idea of giving the West a new and valuable industry. It was solely on the merit of his proposal that valuable and unused natural resources be processed to furnish steel for West Coast ship production that might otherwise run short of materials.

The Fontana iron and steel plant is something that has not been seen before on land or sea. As you progress through the grounds, Henry Kaiser, Jr., and Tom Price return and join your party.

"It is designed to fit the California scene," says Henry Kaiser, Jr., a younger, more lithe replica of his father, with an even more boyish smile. "You never see a plant in the East spread out like this one. This one can be quadrupled in its capacity at any time without the necessity of removing any of the major structures. An Eastern steelmaker would think we are spread out all over the map."

The tall steel blast furnace, the long coking ovens of brick, the huge "stoves" which will provide the hot blasts for the blast furnace and the open-hearth furnaces, are nearing completion on this summerish evening in early October.

The six men who now form your guard of honor through "the works" are agreed that the first pig iron will come out of those newly bricked retorts before this year is ended. "From pigs to pig iron inside of a year" has become a jocular slogan of the place.

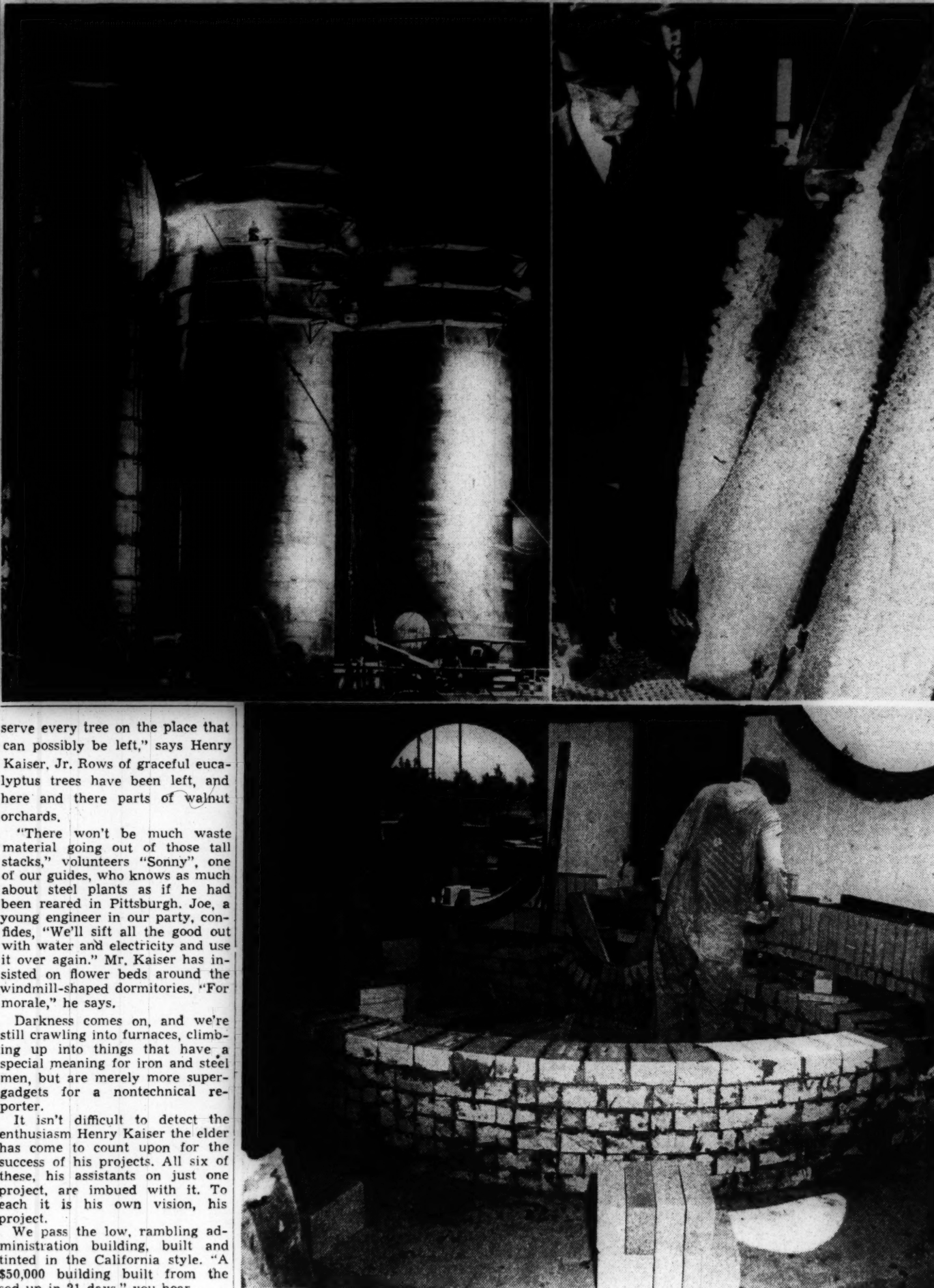
Manpower that understands iron and steel?

Will Train Men

"We'll get them and train them, as we did in the shipyards," says Henry Kaiser, Jr. "Our coking superintendent is one of the recognized top men in his calling. He's in second place now in a large Eastern steel plant. He'll be first here, in that branch. There are plenty of others who will be glad to come to Fontana. Some are already here." One old-line steel producer was in our party.

Concrete stacks to take the fumes and smoke high above the surrounding countryside are twice as high as good steel making demands. "Father has given orders to pre-

Segments of Industrial Empire



Wide World

Night and Day—the Work Goes On

Upper left: Night view of construction work on some of the stoves, precipitators, and blast furnaces at the Fontana, Calif., iron and steel plant of Henry J. Kaiser, from which is expected its first pigs of iron before Jan. 1, 1943. Ground was broken for the first construction in April, 1942. Upper right: Henry J. Kaiser with some of the magnesium produced at his Permanent plant, which was built in seven months. Workmen carved a great gash in Bald Mountain on Permanent Creek for the factory. Lower: Great quantities of fire brick being laid by steel-plant experts from the East Coast as part of Mr. Kaiser's plan to produce steel from western ores for his shipbuilding enterprises.

as you prepare to leave, and try to imagine the stacks, and furnaces, hissing and roaring, with sparks and flames, in the night.

Your imagination isn't equal to the assignment, for you, like most Californians, have had little experience with iron and steel plants.

The drive back to Los Angeles, through a soft, southern evening, and away from the construction clatter of the Kaiser steel plant, is like a return from a strange land.

Tin Can Collection Ordered By WPB in 400 Localities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday ordered mandatory collection of tin cans in more than 400 municipalities.

Nation-wide collection on a mandatory basis will go into effect when additional shredding and detinning facilities become available.

The order requires that all trash collection agencies in municipalities over 25,000 population in 15 States must collect and keep segregated all "prepared" cans offered in usual trash collections.

The States are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. In addition, the order applies to St. Louis, Mo., and Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn.

All housewives were urged to "prepare" the tin cans and keep them separated from other trash, since municipalities are required to collect only cans which have been prepared and kept segregated. The municipalities must dispose of the cans only by shredding or detinning plants, or to plants engaged in the precipitation of copper.

In preparing the cans, the following steps are recommended: Remove the label, wash out all food particles, cut off the top and bottom, and flatten the can. Tops and

bottoms will be collected with the cans.

While mandatory collection will be made only in cities of 25,000 or more, WPB suggested that smaller communities in the States covered by the order set up collection systems to feed prepared cans into the nearest cities.

WPB said it had set a goal of 1,000,000 tons of steel scrap and 10,000 tons of pure tin from old cans.

British Teach Trades To Defense Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Civil defense workers in the United Kingdom are being encouraged to perform such useful industrial work while at their station as will not interfere with routine duties and training, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

About 100 defense workers recently began a six weeks training course in carpentry, boot repairing, and tailoring in a special workshop in London. Their abilities will be evaluated after completion of the course and those judged qualified will be given useful work to perform. Men from their own ranks formerly employed in the trades serve as instructors.

Boots and shoes of local defense workers are being repaired in the London shop. It is proposed to perform repair work for other local authorities and the workers hope eventually to obtain subcontracts for small munition parts.

Profits probably will be invested in war savings certificates to be allotted in proportion to work performed and delivered at the end of the war.

List of 92 Vital Occupations To Guide Local Draft Boards

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—National Selective Service officials have announced that a list of 92 occupations, certified as essential to the war effort, had been issued and sent to local draft boards for guidance in classifying registrants for deferments.

The list, Selective Service said, was confined to occupations which would require six months or more of training.

The communications services included telephone, telegraph, newspaper, radio broadcasting, news-reel and television services and repair of facilities.

Last July the War Manpower Commission referred to Selective Service Headquarters 34 "essential" activities including communications. Since then, Selective Service explained, War Manpower Commission has been breaking these activities down into critical occupations which were in turn transmitted to local draft boards.

Selective Service pointed out the list just issued was merely for guidance of boards as Selective Service could not direct the deferment of any special groups of men.

To obtain deferment the registrant would have to prove to the local board his activity was essential to support of the war effort, that his job was essential to the functioning of the activity and that he was not replaceable at the time.

The list of "critical" occupations in the communications services issued by Selective Service follows:

Cost accountant, bank man, cable engineer, cable layout man, cable splicer, cable tester, news-reel cameraman, maintenance carpenter, central office installer, combination man (telephone and telegraph), composer operator, compositor, control room man, control supervisor (junior), control supervisor (senior), news-reel cutter, cylinder-pressman, director of international broadcasting, managing editor, electrician (all around), electroplater, electro-typist, professional and technical engineer, lithographic engraver, news-reel film editor, foreign language announcer-translator, foreign language news or script writer, composing room foreman, room foreman, welder forman, im-

Bill Proposes 56 Hours A Week at Straight Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Voluntary agreements between labor unions and management, for work as high as 56 hours a week at "straight time," would be permitted under a proposed amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act prepared for introduction today by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia.

The amendment, effective only during wartime, would allow voluntary waiver of time-and-a-half pay, with the regular rates applying to hours worked over 40 a week, up to 56 hours.

Mr. Ramspeck, the Democratic whip, said he was convinced the amendment would alleviate local manpower emergencies and prevent many nonwar industries from closing down.

Saying he previously opposed any relaxation of Wage-Hour Law requirements, the Georgian told newspapermen:

"We cannot afford in this crisis

to stand pat on a 40-hour week, what with thousands of workers willing and anxious to work longer hours—with the Government lowering the draft age requirements and Congress considering legislation to mobilize manpower. My proposal will not jeopardize the social gains or any of the benefits that have come to labor in the past decade."

Mr. Ramspeck expressed confidence that organized labor would not object, in that negotiation of such agreements relating to overtime would be entirely within the discretion of the unions.

He said he had in view particularly helping industries which have no war contracts, are short-handed and unable to pay large amounts of overtime (time-and-a-half) wages. He said he was thinking of agreements enabling employees of such plants to work about 48 hours, without premium or bonus pay.

24 Bundists' Convictions Put 'Erasure' Goal by U. S. Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The Department of Justice chalked up a major success today in its drive to erase the German-American Bund following the conviction in Federal Court here late yesterday of 24 national and local Bund leaders on charges of conspiring to persuade fellow members from coast to coast to evade the Selective Service Act.

All national officers were convicted, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, Bund Führer and confessed Nazi spy; Gustav Elmer, treasurer; August Kleppert, Gau-leiter Oster, head of the eastern division; Herman Schwinn, head of the western department, and Wilbur V. Keegan, Bund counsel. The only defendant sent free was Ferdinand Calsen, leader in South Bend, Ind., exonerated because he was a "small-fry" official.

With the conviction, obtained after six and one half hours of deliberation by a jury of six men and six women, the Department of Justice was well on the way to carrying out its determination, announced last July, of "putting the Bund out of business." A score of Bundists already have been denaturalized and more denaturalizations are expected to follow swiftly.

Basis of the trial, which followed lengthy inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the office of United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa, was a Bund order known as "Bundesbefehl Thirteen-seven," signed Oct. 1, a year ago, by Kunze and immediately distributed nationally and thereafter read aloud or displayed at secret Bund meetings throughout the United States.

This order stated the Bund's position that "an induction in the military service is not justified as far as it concerns Bund members and American Germans, for in the Selective Service Law the citizenship rights of Bund members and the defenders of Germanism are unconstitutionally severed." It added that "every man, if he can, will refuse to do military duty until this law and all other laws which confine citizenship rights of Bund members are revoked."

Defense attorneys, who had called no witnesses, limited their argument chiefly to the contention that the Bundists were merely preparing a "test case" in their fight against discrimination alleged to be contained in a paragraph of the draft act which specifically prohibited members of the Bund or Communists from taking jobs left vacant by drafted men. Judge Alfred D. Barksdale, in his charge to the jury, held that the question of a "test case" was not a material issue.

Negroes Indicted

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Twenty-four Negro members of three sects, which United States Government investigators charged were pro-Japanese, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges of failure to register for

MINIMUM RATE Stabilized

Voluntarily, The Lexington stabilized its minimum rate—in 1939 it's still \$4.00—and more than one-half the total number of rooms in "New York's Friendly Hotel" are now, as before, available at that price...all outside with combination tub and shower circulating ice-water, full-length mirror, four-station radio. Home of the famous **Hotel Lexington**

Charles E. Decker, P. O. Box 10, LEXINGTON AVE., AT 40th ST., N. Y. C.

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PULLOVER \$15

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white—rust—teal—gold—red—brown—brown—blue and natural

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Contest for Bay State Governor Gives Promise of Ending in a Close Finish

Ex-British Minister of Labor In Boston for Lecture Series

By Alice Myers
Assistant Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in Great Britain, "might venture to say" that she notices a great improvement in the United States in trade union effort to prevent stoppage of work due to industrial disputes.

She ventured this observation in an interview upon her arrival at the Young Women's Christian Association, Boston, yesterday at the beginning of a week's speaking engagements in and around Boston. "If you take into account the total number of people at work," she added, "it seems to me that a very small proportion are engaged in industrial disputes."

Miss Bondfield, who is affectionately known to members of the labor movement in England as "Our Maggie," believes that the British plan of inquiring immediately into the causes of stoppage whenever a stoppage of work occurs is one reason why British labor disputes end so quickly. The average time loss due to industrial disputes in England, she said, equals one hour per man per year.

Another reason for the quicker settling of disputes in Britain compared to here is, in her opinion, "the much more experienced machinery of conciliation and arbitration."

She is optimistic, however, over the progress of labor organization in this country. Economists have long credited Britain with being far ahead of the United States in its trade union organization. "But you are catching up with us," smiled Miss Bondfield, who is a very small person for all her long list of public achievements. "And America, when it does begin to move," she said, "has a most remarkable way of moving quickly."

The, to many Americans, ex-



Charlotte Cushman Club Holds Housewarming

Evelyn Ellis, seated, and Ann Rhinehart, both skaters in "Priorities of 1942," enjoy a few leisure moments in the walnut-paneled library of the Charlotte Cushman Club's new home at 86 Beacon Street. Among the guests at the housewarming this afternoon were Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and other state and city officials, as well as friends and patrons of the Club and cast members of the shows currently playing in Boston, including Margalo Gill more and Percy Warram, stars of "Life With Father."

Vermont G. O. P. Pledges All-Out War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20—The Republican State Committee, which has ratified the Party's platform for the duration, met long enough this week to prepare a statement of Party principles commonly called the platform. It pledged the Party's all-out aid to the United Nations, declared in favor of independence without isolation, asserted manpower must be kept on the farms, warned politics must not split national unity, and reiterated its support of the theory of private initiative in economic life.

Proudly, if somewhat tritely, the platform lauded the Republican Party for its long-time "record for sound, sane, efficient, and effective government" and declared that "the Party has reason to be proud of the achievements of its Republican State Administration, which, faced by far-reaching problems brought to it by war conditions, has ably met the challenge."

"Carrying into practice the Vermont concept of prudent expenditures of public funds," the platform stated, "by virtue of careful business management the State Government was enabled to show a decrease in the total State debt of more than \$1,000,000, and a general improvement in the financial condition of the State in excess of \$1,750,000."

Regarding the war, the platform said: "The Republican Party stands for the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war through the efficient utilization of all our resources and all our manpower, to the end that final and complete victory may be achieved and that safeguards may be set up in the world sufficiently strong to prevent a repetition of this conflict."

"It recognized," the platform continued, "that the manifest duty of our great nation, as well as our immediate self-interest, dictates the emphatic repudiation of the principle of isolation," and embraces, instead, "independence without isolation."

The Party stands for the "non-continuation of free enterprise for free men, the platform declared, adding, that Vermont Republicanism is "opposed to any theory that economic control over the individual should become a permanent governmental function." Specifically, Vermont Republicans are "opposed to Government-owned enterprise operated by a wasteful bureaucracy, serving the public under the politically appointed and politically controlled management whose in-

Charlotte Cushman Gala Day

Actresses and show girls in Boston thought they had a nice club before. Now they have a veritable palace, complete with crystal chandeliers and French tapestry.

In short, the Charlotte Cushman Club, which provides a home for actresses while they are in Boston, has moved into new quarters. State officials and stage stars, friends and patrons were invited to come, see and rejoice with the Club, at a housewarming this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The new home was formerly the late Dr. Henry Sears' residence at 86 Beacon Street. Five stories high, built about 25 years ago, it has 47 rooms and will accommodate 58 girls. There were only 23 rooms in the Club's former house, all much smaller. The Club has also acquired the building at Nos. 71 and 73 Brimmer Street and has plans for turning it into a dormitory annex.

Mrs. Ezra Thayer's Big Part
It was through the generosity and deep interest of Mrs. Ezra Thayer that the Club was able to acquire the Sears residence according to Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President and founder. She began the ball rolling with a handsome sum and other donations helped complete the transaction.

The Club's board members, as well as the regular staff have been working like Trojans to get the house in order for today's housewarming. From the tiny upstairs sewing room, where a seamstress was turning the braid on the rose damask draperies for the music room, to the immense dining room on the second floor, the place was a scene of intense activity as late as yesterday afternoon.

If you had been walking down Beacon Street just opposite the Public Garden about 3 o'clock, you might have seen Samuel C. Endicott, treasurer and loyal friend of the Club, out in his shirt sleeves polishing the brass name plate and doorknobs. Inside, his services covered everything from calling the piano tuner to arranging flowers he had brought from his own greenhouses in Dedham.

Several Recent Gifts
Mrs. French, in demand everywhere at once, pointed with especial pride to the 36 diminutive lampshades she had washed herself. Of real Honiton lace, now irreplaceable, they were too dirty for any possible use, so she took her courage in her hands and dipped them in soap suds. And now they once more grace the handsome sconces and chandeliers with their delicate beauty. The crystal chandelier in the music room is said to have come from a Belgian castle and cost \$6,000.

Most of the furnishings were in the Club's other house. The gilt sofa and chairs with their exquisite French tapestry in black, which furnish the small reception room at the right of the entrance, are a recent gift, however, of Mrs. Charles Andrew Shay of Dedham, a life member of the club.

A table, chest, and Italian chair in the lower hall are the gift of Mrs. B. H. Bristowe Draper of Hopedale. The high-backed mahogany chairs were given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coburn of Chestnut Hill. The two large oil paintings are Mrs. French's gift to the Club.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Wednesday, Oct. 21
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News Analysis: Robert Fraser, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
Moscow—5:45 p. m.—Program in English, REX, 15.1mc, 17m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—The English Hour, TOWA, 9.48mc, 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, REX, 15.1mc, 17m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLO, 15.23mc, 19.7m.
London—9:30 p. m.—News, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
TOWA—9.48mc, 25.6m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Marimba Concert, TOWA, 9.48mc, 25.6m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Johnson, GBC, 9.88mc, 31.3m. GBC, 11.6mc, 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Marimba Concert, TOWA, 9.48mc, 25.6m.
Overseas to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WVRL, 4.6mc, 9.7mc, or 11.7mc
8:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
8:45 p. m.—Toward New Frontiers: The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
9:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors Program.
9:15 p. m.—The World of Science.
9:30 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
9:45 p. m.—The World of Science.
10:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:15 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
10:30 p. m.—English Program.
10:45 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Saltonstall and Putnam Race Speeds Up

Sixth of a group of articles on major issues in the present election campaign and on candidates for the major Federal and State offices.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Lowell Putnam of Springfield battling for the 1943-44 gubernatorial term, today are locked in probably the closest contest of the entire seven being staged for State-wide office in Massachusetts this year.

Despite four years of economical, efficient and dignified Boston Hill administration on his record as Governor, Mr. Saltonstall today is seriously threatened by Mayor Putnam, three-term Chief Executive of Springfield.

After flitting for several years with the possibility of running for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and always being pushed into the background by the Curleys, Hur-

Close Elections

Governor Leverett Saltonstall is used to close elections by now. In 1936 he lost the Lieutenant Governorship to Francis E. Kelly by a narrow margin. Two years ago he was re-elected Governor by less than 5,600 votes in the 2,000,000 cast in a recount with Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General.

In the present contest he has several advantages which may pull him through on Nov. 3. The advan-

Personal Appeal

6. The Governor's very strong personal appeal arising from his reputation for rugged honesty.

7. An administration which restored to Beacon Hill the dignity hurled out in the Curley and Hurley regimes.

8. An economical, efficient administration which kept State taxation down as far as possible in the face of rising old age assistance costs, food costs and the like. The record includes slashing the State debt from \$400,000,000, when he came into office, in 1939 to \$12,000,000 at the present time.

9. Some Democrats and many independents, liking the type of administration presented by Mr. Saltonstall have acquired the Saltonstall voting habit.

10. The tremendous political build-up given the Governor in tomorrow's issue of a national magazine.

Putnam Name

2. Mayor Putnam is the first Yankee Democrat to appear as the Democratic gubernatorial nominee since former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Westfield. The Putnam name may draw to the Democratic fold some Republicans dissatisfied with the Governor on patronage or other points.

3. Being a western Massachusetts candidate, Mayor Putnam may cut into the natural G. O. P. strength in the west.

4. The birth control referendum. This one issue, actually having nothing to do with either political party as such, may be the controlling point in the entire gubernatorial election. Under the constant hammering of the Roman Catholic clergy, parishioners by the thousands have registered to vote on this issue.

5. Most political observers agree that the substantial majority of these registrants are Democrats who will go to the polls, vote "no" on birth control and then vote the straight Democratic ticket.

6. The Springfield Mayor's unique campaign. It includes "walkabouts" about strange communities to talk with strangers on the issues of the day. It includes a poll of 13 communities on such subjects as postwar planning, the fuel oil problem and whether the State is getting a fair deal under price control.

7. The Mayor hopes to gain considerable ammunition for his last two weeks' campaigning by this poll. Likewise he hopes to pick up many votes by his door-to-door calls on voters.

Farley May Enter

6. Possibility that James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, may come into Massachusetts to aid the Democratic ticket. Mr. Farley has always been popular in Massachusetts and could be expected to give the Democrats quite a lift.

7. The Putnam campaign is obviously well financed.

8. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is officially opposing the Governor.

Put these two sets of opposing advantages together and you have—a close race for Governor.

Both the Governor and Mayor Putnam are descendants of Colonial families. Both are graduates of Harvard College, the Governor also of Harvard Law School. Families of both have played strong roles in the political and business life of Massachusetts in years gone by.

But there the similarity ends. In private business Governor Saltonstall became a lawyer and for more than two decades has been in public service in one position or another.

Mayor Putnam adopted machine tools as his business. His only public office is the one he now holds—Mayor of Springfield.

Another contrast is available in the fact that while Governor Saltonstall has continued in the traditional religion of his family, Unitarian, Mayor Putnam, since his marriage has attended the Roman Catholic Church. His children have been brought up in that faith.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WVRL, 4.6mc, 9.7mc, and 11.7mc, and 13.3mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tuesday, 10:00 a. m. (WVRL) radio. audio.

4:45 p. m.—WVRL, 4.6mc, 9.7mc, and 11.7mc, and 13.3mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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CAPITOL 4510

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TWA

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

Ware Man Indicted on 52 Counts for Violating Tire and Tube Rationing Rules



By a Staff Photographer

Voting Information Booth on Boston Common Opens

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today officiated at the opening of the voting information booth maintained each year on Boston Common by the Boston League of Women Voters. With him are Mrs. Tobin, left, and Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President of the League.

Defeat Could Mean Success In the Solomons, Harsch Says

Continued from Page 1
center of Allied or United Nations force.

"Therefore, it is very much to our own advantage to have the Japanese attack—if and when it comes—come in that direction where we are in the best possible position to absorb it.

"I, today," Mr. Harsch continued, "get some pleasure and satisfaction out of the assumption that the original move in the Solomons was done deliberately, and for this purpose—to draw Japan off the backs of the Chinese and Russians, and perhaps to save India.

"It is, of course, far too soon to know whether it has succeeded. The degree of success of our Solomons operation will be measured by the size of the Japanese forces brought there.

The Bigger the Better
"The bigger they are, the greater the relief we can give to Russia, China, and India. We can take it, and they can't."

"Unless we begin whittling Japan down soon, she will not only make good her losses during her first campaign of conquest, but she will begin to grow stronger. Thus, in every sense," Mr. Harsch warned, "this period of the war is a crucial one. It is alive with opportunities. But it is also burdened with danger.

"What you have a right to feel today is that any sacrifice you make is justifiable equally by prospects of victory and by threat and the danger of failure. All of this is why today is the time to in-

Guardsmen Called Victims Of Too Little Communicatng

War Activities in New England

Guardsmen's Failure Explained—The fact that units of the Massachusetts State Guard failed to make use of available communication systems was held by authorities to be the reason for the successes of Federal troops who simulated invading forces during last week end's war games. In making the criticism, Adj. Gen. John H. Sherburne also said that in several instances the maneuvers were held as far as 10 miles outside specified areas for the war games. In such cases, he declared, it was not a fair test of the State Guard's defensive tactics.

"The communications network of the Committee on Public Safety worked well wherever it was used properly," he declared. This system includes a report center in every city and town, and direct outward lines to regional and warning centers. Failure of the Guardsmen's headquarters staffs to make full use of this system, he said, placed field commanders at a disadvantage; as they were unable to obtain accurate and prompt information, and, therefore, were often unable to issue orders promptly."

Soldiers "Take Over" Communications—Eighteen noncommissioned officers of Company A, 57th signal battalion, Camp Edwards, faced by the question: "What would you do if we took over a bombed city?" will "take over" the communications system of the town of Falmouth, Mass., today and tomorrow, to learn the answer. They will work under the direction of Lieut. Robert W. Trescott, of Pawtucket, R. I., and in co-operation with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Army Recruiting Offices Busy—More than 1,000 young men, most of them within the 18-19-year-old classification, gave the Boston recruiting office one of its busiest days since Pearl Harbor yesterday when they ap-

peared for volunteer enlistment and information. Recruiting officers attributed the great influx to congressional action on reduction of the draft age.

Col. William D. Cotton, recruiting officer of the First Service Command, reported that interest also was high during the day in all of the Army's recruiting stations throughout New England.

Smith Bikes Shared With Waves—Not only their dormitories and campus, but their bicycles, as well, are being shared with the Navy's Waves by Smith College girls at Northampton, Mass., it is reported. Any student who wishes to lend her bike to a member of the Waves for a week-end spin merely leaves it in the rack, tagged with a piece of red material. Navy girls may choose at will.

N. E. Musicians Back Petrillo
NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 20 (P)—The New England conference of the American Federation of Musicians has endorsed James C. Petrillo, National President of the Federation, and pledged to support him in his controversy with the recording and radio industry.

The endorsement was embodied in a resolution adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the conference, attended by 65 delegates from all the New England states. It was voted to hold the next meeting, scheduled for April, in Boston.

Financial Editor to Speak On Economic Place of Debt
Taking as his subject, "The Place of Debt in our National Economy," George R. Ericson, editor of the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor, will address the Boston Chapter of the National Institute of Credit at the University Club, tonight.

Volunteers Willing to Take Training—which will qualify them to air and shelter bombed-out evacuees whose homes are destroyed in an air raid are being sought by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mayor H. Shattuck, Acting Director of the Evacuation Division, said welfare workers, shelter aides, registration assistants, and automobile drivers are needed most. Motorists willing to lend their cars for use in an emergency (gas provided) are also sought.

The State Committee has made elaborate provision to transport and care for victims of bombing attacks—i. e., for evacuation and temporary shelter—but trained personnel is now needed.

Another Quincy And Vincennes To Rise at Fore River
There will be another Quincy and another Vincennes to replace the two American cruisers sunk by the Japanese in the Solomon Islands warfare, it was announced today in the office of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyard at Quincy.

The sunken craft were built at Quincy and when the loss was made public recently a widespread movement was started among the shipyard workers and others to have two other cruisers given the names of those that had been sunk.

A telegram received at the plant today from Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, read:

"In accordance with the request of Thomas S. Burgin, Mayor of Quincy, William H. Norton, President of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers, and William J. McDermott, Chairman of the War Production Board employees, the Department hereby changes the names of the St. Paul and the Flint to the Quincy and the Vincennes respectively."

Tobin Planning To Plow Up Parks
The City of Boston is planning to plow up parks, playgrounds, and other public land in order to plant Victory Gardens in anticipation of "further food shortages" next year, and urges citizens to do the same on their land, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin disclosed today.

The Mayor said he had appointed a special committee to survey all public properties and decide exactly which plots are to be turned to farming purposes.

In the first World War, Mayor Tobin recalled, Franklin Park was one of several places partly converted to gardens.

Citizens will be allowed to work City land under expert instruction, if they demonstrate seriousness of purpose, he said.

Voting Machines For Two Precincts
For the first time in the history of Boston elections, the Hub will use voting machines in two precincts this fall in spite of City Council refusal to appropriate purchase money. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today. The machines will be rented. The cost will be met from regular Election Department funds.

Four machines will be used in Ward 5, Precinct 4, and an equal number in Ward 3, Precinct 18. The rental cost will be \$1,000.

Mayor Tobin said today that if the trial of machines proved successful, he expects to purchase such instruments after the war when materials for their manufacture are available.

In their meeting late yesterday, the City Council refused to pass a \$7,200 appropriation for the purchase of six machines to be used in the two precincts.

Connecticut Lawyers Told Bar-Reform Work Progresses

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP)—Federal Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., told the Connecticut Bar Association today that "lawyers who believe that people are satisfied with the way we administer justice in the courts are fooling themselves."

The speaker, Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, said the American Bar Association's committee on improving the administration of justice, which he heads, was making progress, and declared:

"Some reforms can await the coming of peace, but anything which will speed up and simplify the legal machinery of the country is important to national morale and

efficiency, and should have our prompt and earnest attention as important to the war effort.

"History teaches that it is not in times of peace, but in times of war and crisis, when our way of life is shaken, and we must re-examine the fundamentals of our existence, that the greatest progress in the processes of law and government are made.

Asserting that the lawyer "has got to do his business in a more businesslike way," Judge Parker said the Association's program included improvement of the jury system, simplification of trial practice, simplification of appellate procedure, and improvement of the procedure and methods of appeal in cases before administrative agencies.

Heavy Penalty Faced by Defendants

In the first criminal prosecution in Massachusetts involving violation of automobile tire and tube rationing regulations, the Federal Grand Jury today reported to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, in the United States District Court, 10 indictments containing 52 counts against Louis H. B. Kaplan, of Ware, Massachusetts, and the Ware Motor Sales, Inc., of which he is the President and Treasurer.

The defendant is well known in Ware, operating the Ford Sales and Service Agency, it was disclosed at the Federal Building in Boston, today. Eight specific charges are involved in the indictments as follows:

Sales of new tires without a rationing certificate; sales of new tires in excess of ceiling prices; filing of false inventory of new tires on hand Dec. 12, 1941, which was

the date of the freezing order on new tires; sales of recapped tires in excess of ceiling prices; sales of used tires and tubes in excess of ceiling prices; failure to furnish purchasers with a description of recapped and used tires as required by the regulations; failure to keep records of sales of new, used, and recapped tires; and false invoices relating to the sale of recapped tires.

Prosecution has been assigned to Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, who intimated today that the actual sales of the tires and tubes in violation of the regulations were much in excess of the figures used in the indictments.

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, commenting upon the importance of the case, said: "The record-keeping requirements were designed to keep accurate account of the national stock pile, so to be

in the best possible position to allocate tires; the ceiling price schedules were intended to retard the spiral of inflation. This being the first case of the kind here, I consider it a most important one.

"Price excesses reflecting this condition have broken out over the entire nation, letters flooding the Office of Price Administration complaining of tremendous high charges being made for used tires. This shows plainly a condition that must be remedied for the protection of the traveling public."

The maximum penalty that possibly could be imposed under the law, in the event that the defendants are found guilty on all 52 counts and sentenced to the maximum penalty, is 44 years in jail and a fine of \$140,000 for the individual defendant, and an additional fine of \$140,000 against the corporation.

ATTENTION: Massachusetts Automobile Owners!

Over \$3,000,000 in Insurance Premiums is being refunded

GASOLINE rationing and other wartime restrictions on driving have altered the automobile insurance picture in the past six months. ★ Because risks have been lessened due to curtailed driving, the undersigned companies — writers of compulsory automobile liability insurance in Massachusetts — are refunding to private passenger car owners a portion of the premiums paid for Bodily Injury Insurance.

What You Should Do

Get in touch with the agent or company handling your insurance. Tell them the type gasoline ration book you hold and the manner in which you wish to receive your refund. Do this at once!

This voluntary return of over \$3,000,000 by the undersigned companies is the result of their continuous study of present-day driving conditions. It is a fulfillment of the promise made by these same insurance companies in an advertisement issued in this newspaper on June 11, 1942 — that they would actively follow the trend of driving conditions and adjust insurance premiums accordingly.

In order to make this return possible the companies requested the Commissioner of Insurance to give his approval. The Commissioner complied with this request under authority granted to him by an executive order issued by Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

The Refunds Will Be Made

— on all Bodily Injury Liability Premiums earned after July 1, 1942, on private passenger automobiles in the following amounts:

For each private passenger automobile for which the owner is limited to a Basic "A" gasoline ration book — 25%.

For each private passenger automobile for which the owner has a "B" or "C" supplemental gasoline ration book — 15%.

These refunds will be made either in cash, or will be credited against the premiums of your 1943 policy. You may choose the form in which you wish your refund paid.

Accident and Casualty Insurance Company of Winterthur, Switzerland
Aetna Casualty and Surety Company
American Automobile Insurance Company
American Employers' Insurance Company
American Fidelity and Casualty Company, Inc.
American Guaranty and Liability Insurance Company
American Motorists Insurance Company
American Mutual Liability Insurance Company
American Policyholders' Insurance Company
Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.
Central Surety and Insurance Corporation
Century Indemnity Company
Columbia Casualty Company
Commercial Casualty Insurance Company
Connecticut Indemnity Company, The
Continental Casualty Company
Eagle Indemnity Company
Electric Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation, Ltd.
Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Employers Reinsurance Corporation
Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Company of America

Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, The
Fireman's Fund Indemnity Company
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation
Glens Falls Indemnity Company
Globe Indemnity Company
Great American Indemnity Company
Hardware Mutual Casualty Company
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Home Indemnity Company, The
Indemnity Insurance Company of North America
Interboro Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
London Guaranty and Accident Company, Ltd.
London and Lancashire Indemnity Company
Lombard Mutual Casualty Company
Maryland Casualty Company
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company
Merchants Mutual Casualty Company
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company
National Casualty Company
National Grange Mutual Liability Company
New Amsterdam Casualty Company

New England Casualty Insurance Company
New York Casualty Company
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.
Ohio Casualty Insurance Company, The
Phoenix Indemnity Company
Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, The
Protective Indemnity Company
Royal Indemnity Company
St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Company
Security Mutual Casualty Company
Standard Accident Insurance Company
Standard Surety and Casualty Company of New York
Sun Indemnity Company
Transportation Mutual Insurance Company
Travelers Insurance Company, The
United States Casualty Company
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company
United States Guaranty Company
United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company
Utica Mutual Insurance Company
Yorkshire Indemnity Company of New York, The
Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Company, Ltd.

U. S. Ships Shell Enemy Munitions on Guadalcanal Island

Continued from Page 1

bomb the American-held airfield on Guadalcanal.

In a raid on the enemy base at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island, 115 miles north of Guadalcanal, Army Flying Fortress bombers and Navy-Marine Grumman Wildcat fighters strafed and burned 12 Japanese seaplanes caught on the water and shot down a large Japanese flying boat and a twin-engine enemy bomber.

Retaliating for the American warship bombardment which started fires on the enemy's Guadalcanal positions and set off ammunition stores, Japanese ships shelled United States installations on the northern coast of the island.

Meanwhile, the Navy added, no recent Japanese attempt to reinforce their troops has been observed since Oct. 15.

The United States Navy's Air Force operating from Iceland has made its first definite claim of a U-boat sinking, reporting the accurate bombing of a submarine by a Catalina flying boat, the British Air Ministry said.

A few hours after the bombing, the report said, the U-boat's crew of 82 abandoned their sinking craft and went aboard an Icelandic fishing boat. It said a United Nations destroyer later captured them.

New Guinea:

Counterattacks By Enemy Fail

Japanese forces, driven back through the gap in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, counterattacked three times Oct. 19 near Templeton's Crossing, a United Nations communiqué reported, indicating they had reached a point where they hoped to make a determined stand against the Allies.

All three of the Japanese counterattacks were unsuccessful, the communiqué said. For several days the United Nations forces encountered increased Japanese resistance in the Templeton's Crossing area. Although details of the fighting were not disclosed, there were indications that Japanese casualties had been relatively large.

United Nations aircraft, after striking heavy blows at Japanese bases in the northern Solomon Islands and New Britain and attacking enemy naval formations, were inactive Oct. 19 except for reconnaissance activities, the communiqué reported.

Knox's View:

Enemy's Maximum Not Yet Used

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that he believed that the Japanese had "by no means as yet" used their maximum force in the Battle of the Solomons.

"It is still a good, stiff, hard fight," he told a press conference.

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London Showrooms: 10, Berners St., London, W. 1

South Africa:
Mr. R. J. Cole, 609 Strathfield Chambers, Rissik St., Johannesburg.
Messrs. HARRIS & CO., 38, Strand Street, Cape Town.

Aussies in China

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Oct. 20—Australian soldiers are fighting the Japanese in China, it was disclosed by H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Country Press Association, he said: "We even have 'diggers' fighting in China although this is not generally known."

An indication that land-based airplanes may begin to play a much greater part in naval activity was given by the Secretary.

Stalingrad:

Heavy Weather Slows Battle

Heavy weather forced the Battle of Stalingrad back to artillery barrage and infantry assault temporarily. The Russians still were holding firm along their battered lines.

The Germans reported, however, that another factory had been captured by the Germans Oct. 19 in their assault upon the northern suburbs of Stalingrad.

The German Transoceanic service quoted military circles as saying that only "a few square kilometers" of Stalingrad remained in Russian hands.

The defenders are making their stand around three key centers of resistance, Transoceanic reported. These, it said, were the Red October metallurgical factory, a strongly held rail line loop south of the factory and a large artillery concentration on the east bank of the Volga.

Russian dispatches said the air war of divebombers and swarms of fighters was resumed full scale after the short foretaste of winter which forced the planes of both sides from the air and gave the defenders a respite from at least one phase of the German onslaught.

The Germans poured down a three-hour artillery barrage and followed it up with infantry attacks in an effort to keep their offensive rolling.

The defenders met them with point-blank gunfire and held firm in positions which the Nazis have failed to dent since the night of Oct. 18. The fiercest fighting centered in a northern factory district of the city.

Supplies and Help Reach Defenders

Izvestia reported in a dispatch from the front lines that supplies and reinforcements continued to reach the defenders of Stalingrad.

The Government newspaper said German long-range guns were shelling the Volga in an effort to interrupt these crossings.

German planes also were said to have dropped mines into the river in an effort to prevent the defenders from using the two-mile-wide stream.

Sailors of the Russian Fleet have arrived to reinforce the Volga flotilla, Izvestia reported. It said they were in action on the river and ashore, firing from ships and gunboats and even taking a part in the fighting in the streets.

Germany now has four Army groups operating in Russia, each commanded by a general who is directly responsible to Adolf Hitler, as a result of his military reorganization, a British source said.

The four army groups and their commanders were listed as:

North—Leningrad—Field Marshal Georg von Kluge.

Center—Moscow—Field Marshal Günther von Kluge.

South—Stalingrad—Col. Gen. Hermann von Hoth.

Caucasus—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm von List.

These commanders have emerged from the various changes made by

Hitler since he took over the supreme command from Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch nearly a year ago.

Last winter Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb was removed from the North Command, and from the Center Field Marshal Fedor von Bock was moved to the South, where he replaced Field Marshal Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt.

This summer Marshal von Bock was replaced by General von Hoth in the South and the command was split, with the Caucasus section going to Marshal von List, a specialist in mountain warfare, who led the drive through Yugoslavia and Greece.

Mediterranean:

Axis Damage Heavy Under Plane Attack

Heavy and medium United States bombers and RAF planes of every combat type combined Oct. 19 on widespread missions over the Mediterranean and North Africa which cost the Axis at least four ships and heavy damage to planes, camps and transport facilities ashore.

Communications from their respective headquarters enumerated these achievements:

At least two large merchant vessels hit by American heavy bombers at Tobruk.

Three direct hits scored by American medium bombers among grounded enemy planes at an undisclosed enemy landing ground where "one very large and several smaller fires" also were observed.

Long-range British fighters were credited with setting a two-masted schooner ablaze and leaving it sinking southwest of Crete and shooting down a Nazi JU-52 troop transport out of "large escorted formations."

In nine assaults on Malta Oct. 19, the British said, the Axis relied principally on fighters and fighter-bombers "and in nearly every instance avoided combat." One big bomber formation approached the island at dusk, they said, but most of the bombs were jettisoned and the damage from all the attacks "was slight."

Sinkings:

Two U. S. Freighters Lost in Atlantic

Two more American merchant ships have been sunk by torpedoes in the Western Atlantic, with the loss of seven men, one of them a convoy commodore, the United States Navy announced.

The announcement raised to 496 the Associated Press count of officially reported Allied and neutral cargo ship losses in submarine action in those waters since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

One of the vessels was torpedoed in the North Atlantic in July.

Lieut. Commander Van Rensselaer Moore, U. S. N., retired, of San Diego, Calif., was killed by one of the torpedoes that destroyed his ship, which was in a convoy, about two months ago in the Caribbean.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the annual meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America that the submarine menace would grow progressively worse as winter came.

"We can't lick the submarine menace," he declared. "You can get on top of it, maybe ameliorate it, but you can't lick it."

Admiral Land estimated that merchant ship production in the United States would be at the rate of four-a-day by next January, compared with three now and two last April.

Axis Subs: 530 Sunk or Hit, British Report

Britain has "an actual record of attacks which have resulted in the sinking or damaging of over 530 Axis submarines" since the war began, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, asserted.

Mr. Alexander, giving a war commentary at Caxton Hall, said this total included some attacks by United States forces but did not include those either by the Russians or by France before June, 1940.

He said the war against the U-boat still was "our greatest problem."

He said, however, that the United States and British shipbuilding programs "afford me more grounds for confidence in our final victory at sea over Germany and Japan than any other factor."

Saying that the United Nations



Associated Press Cablephoto

It wasn't the Odds That Brought These Men Back

It was a damaged Flying Fortress which weathered an attack by 40 German Focke-Wulfs. These U. S. airmen are studying a map of the bases they bombed in France. Left to right: Lieut. John Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Charles Paine, Waycross, Ga.; Lieut. Stanley Komarek, Muskogee, Mich., and Lieut. Robert Long, Sweetwater, Texas. The photo was received in New York by cable from London.

needed control of the sea to "carry the war to the enemy as we mean to do," Mr. Alexander declared also that "we must expect the enemy's effort at sea . . . to increase, but I assure you, so will our counter-measures increase."

Nazi Ferry:

Ship Torpedoed Off Swedish Coast

The German ferry Deutschland carrying 1,000 Nazi troops on furloigh was torpedoed 10 miles off the Swedish coast and an undetermined number of persons were drowned.

The vessel, a train ferry, was able to reach Trelleborg by steering with its propellers. The submarine was of "unknown nationality" but Russian craft have been operating in the Baltic Sea for months.

The Germans were returning to Norway from furloigh and the Deutschland was en route from Sassnitz, Prussia, to Trelleborg.

Air-Marker Story Discipline Relaxed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (P)—Disciplinary action against Maj. Lynn Farnol because of the erroneous story released at Mitchell Field, N. Y., about "fifth-column" air markers has been changed to reprimand and reassignment.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum announced Sept. 3 that Col. Dache M. Reeves, commanding the First Air Ground Support Command at Mitchell Field, had been relieved of his command and that Major Farnol, public relations officer for the First Air Force, had been relieved of active duty after investigation of the incident.

The War Department said today that "following a re-examination of the report of the investigation in the case of Maj. Lynn Farnol, its original action has been modified."

"Major Farnol has been administratively reprimanded and relieved only from public relations duty," the department said. "He is now a student in an Army Air Force school at Harrisburg, Pa."

Bill for 'Vets' Aid In This War Passes House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (P)—Legislation providing for financial aid to veterans of the present war while they are being rehabilitated by the Government in preparation for return to normal employment was approved unanimously by the House yesterday.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, directs the Veterans Administration to provide training for disabled veterans, either through Government institutions or through contracts with private institutions.

While in training, the veterans would be classified as totally and temporarily disabled and given pensions ranging from \$80 month for single men to more than \$100 for married men, according to the number of their dependents.

Idaho State Journal Ends Morning Service

POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 20—The Tribune-Journal Publishing Company reported the temporary suspension, effective with the Oct. 31 issue, of the morning Idaho State Journal.

The action was taken, the publisher said, because of inability to obtain mechanical employees to take places left vacant by men called to war service. The evening and Sunday Pocatello Tribune, published by the same company, will be continued.

Public's Camera Supplies Under Eastman Rationing

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20 (P)—Rationing by Eastman Kodak Company of certain photographic film supplies for civilian use in sales places left vacant by men called to war service. The evening and Sunday Pocatello Tribune, published by the same company, will be continued.

Barley and Oats Added to Wheat In British Loaf

LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—Britain—until now one of the few European countries still enjoying all-wheat bread—soon will have barley and oat flour added to its "national wheatmeal" loaf and perhaps, potato flour later.

Continuing a campaign to make full use of Britain's domestic food resources, Food Minister Lord Woolton announced today that the Government has decided "to take advantage of an abundant crop of barley and oats to add a very small proportion" to the nation's flour.

"We have made potato flour in small quantities, the addition of which to the national loaf would probably be of advantage," he said. This, however, has not yet been produced on a nation-wide scale.

Winter Over the Third Reich: Nazi Chiefs Redefine Victory

Continued from Page 1

economize material and working hours and with special protection against frost—the latter essential under Russian winter conditions.

The first test locomotive was reported to have only 220 kilograms of copper instead of the former 7,000 kilograms. A minimum amount of tin and only the most vital parts are painted and varnished. Locomotives of the older type weighed 12,690 kilograms and the new one only 8,140 kilograms.

The new locomotive has greater tractive power. At least, such the claims put forward by the Germans although it remains to be seen how many of these new locomotives can be actually produced before winter and what their durability is. What is clear, however, is this further indication of Germany's lack of important metals such as copper and tin.

Many Germans Weary

Many Germans are undoubtedly weary of this war and would welcome some fruits of big victories achieved over the huge European battlefield.

It would be foolish to ignore on the other hand that many Germans are also doing remarkably well out of the war. These include a large number of officials and the Gestapo who have highly paid jobs at home and in occupied countries, and various leaders in industry and finance who today control Europe's economic exploitation for the German war machine.

This probably seems much easier since it is done at a sacrifice of the occupied countries' wealth, especially their labor.

The Germans have certainly done all that ruthless organization could do. In Germany today one in four workers is non-German while throughout the occupied countries more and more of their subjects are being compelled to do forced labor for the Reich.

In Slovakia, Croatia, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, puppet Ministers have been introduced during the past fortnight introducing decrees for this particular purpose. Yet, despite all this, the Reich is faced with an indissoluble problem of obtaining from its own people and from subject peoples both armies and subjects of cannon.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the greatest fears of Hitler and his associates still re-

main the fact that at a time when this is happening, the United Nations are only beginning to develop fully the freely given labor of three-quarters of the world's population. Such was the contrast in the last war, as Field Marshal Erich Ludendorff mentioned in his memoirs. "The numerical superiority of the enemy increased in strength to a dangerous extent through a steadily developing war industry of the Allied Nations," he wrote. "Plenty of manpower to carry out work was available. It was therefore impossible to achieve an equality of strength. As the war was prolonged, our defeat seemed inevitable."

History Repeats

Marshal Ludendorff's opinion seems to be shared by many of Hitler's generals today. They know that even with their slave markets they cannot have services of even one-quarter of the world's population. Proof that his generals know this is evidenced by the fact that whereas they were formerly counseling delay and cautious action on the Russian front contrary to Hitler's desires, in recent weeks generals have favored a speedup because they fear the consequences of another winter on German troops and because of United Nations war preparations.

Though emphasizing disagreements between Hitler and generals has been overcome, Marshal Göring's recent pointed references to the fact that it was Hitler and not his generals who decided German strategy were obviously intended to instigate upon whose shoulders responsibility rested. It would therefore not be surprising to learn that Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the German General Staff operating from Hitler's Eastern headquarters, a professional soldier and not a Nazi, and the man responsible for planning the earlier Russian campaign, had been replaced. Waiting to fill it is a General Treitzler, a Nazi soldier who would do his master's bidding willingly.

[General Halder's removal was reported in unconfirmed dispatches from Sweden early last week. These reports said it was not known who had taken General Halder's place. Informed Berlin quarters were quoted as saying, however, that Gen. Alfred Jodl, Hitler's personal military adviser, had an excellent chance to obtain the post.]

Britain Expects Mrs. Roosevelt

LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—Queen Elizabeth left Balmoral Castle, Scotland, last night with King George VI and their two daughters for southern England where, newspapers reported they will make preparations to welcome Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Although there was no official announcement on the reported forthcoming visit of the President's wife, authoritative sources were quoted as saying she was expected shortly. The first announcement of the trip will be made when Mrs. Roosevelt lands in England, it was said.

The King and Queen extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Roosevelt to visit England during the royal visit in the United States in 1939, the Daily Mail reported, adding that plans had been made to receive the President's wife some days ago, but the trip was postponed.

British newspapers assured Mrs. Roosevelt that she would be a welcome guest.

The Daily Mirror published a 1,000-word personality sketch from New York entitled "America's Favorite Aunt." The Daily Herald devoted almost as much space to praising the energy of the President's wife.

The press reported that Mrs. Roosevelt would meet the Churchills and make a study of the part British women are playing in the war. She will come as a private guest of the King and Queen, not as a state visitor, since she has no official status, it was said.

S. C. Governor Halts Transfer of Labor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20 (P)—Gov. R. M. Jeffries acted last night to halt what he said was an attempt to transfer 100 South Carolina agricultural workers to Florida.

The Governor announced State constables and local authorities at Spartanburg had taken into custody an agent of the Fellsmere Sugar Production Association of Fellsmere, Fla.

The specific charge against him, Governor Jeffries said, was violating a State law prohibiting the soliciting of labor without a license. The Governor said the agent tried to take 100 bean pickers and cane cutters from the Spartanburg area to work in Florida.

Nazis Removing Rumanians, Hungarians From East Front?

Continued from Page 1

the basis of the recent newspaper reports, unconfirmed here, of Guards again flooding the country—but the possibility of a German protectorate cannot be ruled out.

Forced Off Gold Standard

Meanwhile, Rumania has been forced off the gold standard by successful German pressure, bringing the National Bank of Rumania under the control of the Ministry of Finance which is in turn under German control. This means, in effect, that Germany now not only has a large share in the control of industrial enterprises through the tentacles of the Hermann Göring Werke but, through a new financial move, virtually controls the Rumanian national economy and hopes to be

able to successfully combat, in an increasing degree, inflation. The attitude of the population is reliably described as one of increasing war weariness in so far as the Eastern front is concerned, but have an unabated determination to come to eventual grips with Hungary where Dr. Maniu and Georges Bratianu, Liberal leader, are still making open propaganda which Marshal Antonescu is powerless, or possibly not anxious to suppress. In this respect Bucharest is confident the findings of a recent Transylvanian Commission were in favor of Rumania—Hungarians, of course are equally confident the opposite is true—and they are anxiously hoping that this, allied to their contribution to the war, may at long last make possible for frontier rectification. Should further Rumanian troops be demanded for Russia this winter, it is felt in Lisbon, unrest would reach a crisis point.

Delay in Drafting Manpower Until Able to Use It Is Urged

Continued from Page 1

which the armed forces shall be increased to the demands for manpower in war production.

2. Absence of any regional and local machinery for providing an inventory of requirements of war industry and transportation.

3. Absence of any regional and local machinery for meeting manpower demand with an adequate supply through a program for transfer, training and upgrading.

"Today all of these operations remain in the talk stage and are the object of endless Washington committee meetings," the committee complained.

Typical of the confused manpower situation, the Committee says, was the recent mass recruiting in New York of workers for employment in Henry Kaiser's Oregon shipyards. Without criticizing Mr. Kaiser, the Committee pointed out that "removal of a few thousand skilled additional workers from New York City would cripple its ability to bid on war contracts, in spite of an estimated unemployment of over 350,000 persons."

Declare Public Confused

Agreeing with President Roosevelt's conclusion after his war tour that the American public is ready to do its part in the war, the Committee added that the people want more leadership from Washington.

"The American public," the report said, "is confused. Much of its confusion is traceable to the conflicting orders and demands emanating from Washington agencies. The people of this country want clear and simple directions which they are prepared to follow voluntarily."

If universal service is imposed upon all citizens of the United States before agencies are reorganized so as to inspire confidence of the American people, "the effect upon our entire war effort is bound to be bad," the Committee warned.

As part of the reorganization, the Committee recommended a new system of occupational deferment boards for Selective Service manned by specially qualified individuals.

To accomplish its proposal for "complete reorganization of our war production effort," the Committee recommended legislative action to establish an Office of War Mobilization to be headed by a director who would also serve as chairman of a Board for War Mobilization and as chairman of a committee on requirements and program.

The latter committee would consist of representatives of the armed services and of the Office of War Mobilization, Office of War

Manpower, and Office of Economic Stabilization.

The Board for War Mobilization would consist of representatives of industry, agriculture and labor to be consulted on all major policy and to exercise its efforts in favor of Rumania—Hungarians, of course are equally confident the opposite is true—and they are anxiously hoping that this, allied to their contribution to the war, may at long last make possible for frontier rectification. Should further Rumanian troops be demanded for Russia this winter, it is felt in Lisbon, unrest would reach a crisis point.

U. S. Correspondent To Be Accredited To British Home Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—The British Admiralty, at the suggestion of the United States Navy, has agreed for the first time in history to accredit a civilian American correspondent to the Home Fleet.

Under the arrangement, one correspondent representing the entire United States press, will be assigned to the Fleet and his dispatches will be distributed by the three United States press services—the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service.

Clinton B. Conger of the United Press London Bureau was chosen by lot to serve an initial four months with the Fleet. He will be succeeded by an Associated Press correspondent who will serve four months, and an International News Service correspondent will get the assignment for the next four months.

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Allied Issue: Recapture of Burma

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Increasing speculation over the possibility of a swift Allied thrust into Burma was heard in London yesterday because of the report that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, now at New Delhi with both Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and U. S. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, will receive an important assignment.

General Auchinleck was succeeded as Middle East Commander last August by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, and there has been no announcement since that time of his new duties.

By H. G. Quaritch Wales

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a recent speech, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell remarked, "Ever since we lost Burma I have been planning its recapture. . . . But you can see by studying the map what a difficult problem it is." And anyone who does so will rapidly convince himself that there is one of the knottiest strategic enigmas conceivable.

Nevertheless, with the campaigning season in this region at hand, the question has arisen as to the strategic stake in Burma, the recapture of which may be a very costly venture.

The main value of Burma to the United Nations is that it can provide the only comparatively short land link with China. By way of the Burma Road, despite constant bombing, traffic was never seriously dislocated until it was actually cut by Japanese ground forces. It would be very useful if the supply of Lend-Lease material landed at Indian ports could be resumed by this route. It would be almost equally important if it were possible to continue the construction of the so-called "New Burma Road" that was to cross the northern tip of Burma from the Assam railroad at Sadiya.

That, no more and no less, is the primary value of Burma to the United Nations. The loss of the Burma oil fields, which the recapture of the country would not necessarily put beyond enemy bombing range, is not serious so long as the huge resources available to the United Nations in Iran remain intact. The loss of the Burmese rice crop is also a secondary consideration, since with the introduction of rationing in some areas and the increased use of millet and cheaper grains, India can manage to subsist provided that there is no widespread famine. Again, looked at from the point of view of an ultimate general offensive, except in so far as it would give some advanced air bases, the recapture of Burma would not be very helpful. The difficult mountain ranges of its eastern border would stand in the way of a further advance into Thailand. If the forces based on India attacked across the Bay of Bengal toward Malaya, while a Chinese army struck southward through Thailand, the Japanese in Burma would be cut off anyhow, without invasion of that country.

Main Objective
Keeping therefore in view the fact that the main objective of recapturing Burma would be to re-establish overland communications between India and China, we will now try to see what the reconquest would involve.

In the first place, we can rule out as impracticable a direct offensive aimed at penetrating the great mountain barrier that divides Burma on the west from Assam and Chittagong. Only the route that passes through Imphal in Manipur is in any degree suitable for wheeled traffic. Elsewhere there are only jungle paths.

One cannot, of course, take the hardships suffered by the Chinese division that escaped during the monsoon from Zinkaling Hkamti on the Chindwin River by one such jungle path to railroad in Assam as typical of the sort of conditions that would face a well-equipped expedition in the fine weather now beginning.

I well know from personal experience that there is a world of difference between jungle marching at the right and at the wrong time of year. But the plain fact is there is still insufficient evidence that United Nations troops have as yet mastered all the Japanese tricks of jungle warfare well enough to beat them at their own game in offensive action.

Again, it is unfortunately in Assam and Bengal, base areas for such an attack on Burma, that there appears to have been the most serious attempt to interfere with rail and other systems of communications on the part of Indian Congress sympathizers. Such sabotage efforts would undoubtedly increase under conditions of actual warfare. Finally, jungle warfare is the type of operation in which aircraft can be used to least advantage. It would be bad strategy to forgo the use of the one arm in which we can be certain of bringing superior weight to bear against the enemy.

A drive down the Arakan coastal

Kra Canal Project Revived by Japanese

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 20

The Japanese have revived the project of a canal across the Kra Isthmus, the narrow neck of the Malay Peninsula, the Berlin Radio reported today in a broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch.

It said 40 Japanese engineers were on the ground studying the project which would reduce the sea route to Japan's Burma outposts by some 1,500 miles.

Japan's conquests of Malaya and Burma and its control of Thailand and French Indo-China have made it easier for it to carry out the project. For 10 years the Japanese have been studying the Kra Isthmus, and they have been planning a Kra canal to short circuit the economic value of Singapore.

strip, though it is one of the most unsalutary places in the world, would have more to recommend it; but only in conjunction with general combined operations against the delta region of Lower Burma. These would have the object of capturing the ports of Bassein, Rangoon, and Moulmein, and hence of cutting Japanese communications. It might then be possible to land mechanized forces which could operate on the hard, dry rice fields in December. Provided they had sufficient air support, these could fight their way northward, systematically mopping up enemy establishments.

But it is clear that combined operations on a major scale would

be requisite for success. And it must be remembered that, unlike Dunkirk, there is no more room for further unsuccessful withdrawals in Asia. Moreover, an apparently limited project like the retaking of Burma might prove to be a harder task than a general offensive aimed at the reconquest of Southeastern Asia as a whole. In that case, the United Nations should be able to insure safe lines of supply once they had driven the enemy from its bases in Singapore and the Indies. But the limited undertaking, however immediately effective, would continue to leave the supply line to Lower Burma at the mercy of Japanese submarines, and probably surface vessels as well, based at Singapore. This would mean a toll of supply vessels that the United Nations can ill afford to lose, or in any case the employment of heavy naval forces for convoy work over an extended period that are badly needed elsewhere.

Burmese Attitude

Another factor that has to be taken into consideration in any proposed operations in Burma is the attitude of the Burmese. The fact that the Burmese are already reported to be disillusioned as a result of the nonfulfillment of Japanese promises of independence does not mean that they would be eager to see the return of the white man, and more particularly the return of the Indian, who is inevitably associated in Burmese minds with the moneylender.

The Burmese are stubborn jungle fighters, and to regain their good will in order to pave the way to reconquest of the country would require a period of intensive propaganda. They would have to be convinced that the Indian troops, who necessarily would be employed, had not come to stay, and that they were offered something better in membership of the

Italy Fortifies Dalmatian Zone To Defend Port of Fiume

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—Italy is engaged in strong fortification work designed to turn the whole Dalmatian zone adjoining the Adriatic into a strong fortress, but the German command at Belgrade in Yugoslavia is objecting, the official Tass News Agency reported from Turkey today.

The dispatch said King Victor Emmanuel of Italy recently visited Dalmatia and inspected the fortifications under construction between Ragusa and Split along the former Yugoslav coast.

The reporter claimed that 400,000 men, exclusive of Italian soldiers, were engaged in the work which may extend north to the Dinara Alps to protect Italy's Port of Fiume.

"According to the official version the purpose of the work in Dalmatia is improvement of plow land," said the dispatch.

Another Tass report from Istanbul said Germany, in accordance with Hitler's program of consolidation of his conquests, is broaching the subject of a Balkan federation, similar to the proposed North European Federation he is reported to have proposed for Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Hungary was said to have registered unwillingness to join when German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop outlined the project on his recent visit to Budapest, and as a result relations between Germany and Hungary have cooled.

Molding of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Croatia into one federation, with a "special administrative organ" established at Vienna or Bucharest, is desired by Germany so as to simplify its relations with the several Balkan states, the Tass dispatch said.

'Ruthless' Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—A smuggled document, revealing the harsh terms imposed by the Italians in their occupation of Slovenia, in Yugoslavia, was made public here today by the Royal Yugoslav Government through Franc Snoj, Minister of State and Slovene representative, who characterized the Italian regime as "ruthless and barbaric."

Whatever reputation for gentleness the Italians have in their homeland, when impregnated by Nazi theory and Gestapo methods the Italians are as merciless and cruel as the Nazis. Minister Snoj declared, adding that the smuggled document served to explain many of the atrocities committed against the Slovenes, and particularly in Ljubljana.

"The brutal terms against the population of Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, are leveled against the population under the pretense that 'communist activities' necessitated the measure and 'due to the fact that a certain part of the population renders support to the insurrection,'" Minister Snoj quoted from the document.

The "insurrection" apparently referred to the heroic battle being waged in the neighboring hills by Gen. Draza Mihailovitch and his Yugoslav guerrillas.

Stressing the documents' merciless character, the Minister of State quoted rulings that "all those who have in any way acted inimically toward Italian authorities or the Italian army; all those in whose possession arms, ammunition or explosives shall be found; all those who in any way aid the rebels," should be shot without warning. Likewise, he said, the shooting order applied to all qualified male persons who without approved reason should be found within the military zone behaving suspiciously, or who possessed forged transit cards.

The document also specified that all buildings "in which Italian troops shall be insulted" or arms

caches found should be completely demolished. The decree further cut off the population from the outside world by ordering the discontinuance of all local passenger trains and motorbuses and all telephone and postal service.

"We have for months been receiving," Mr. Snoj continued, "reports of the depopulation and demolition of entire villages, of mass executions, of wholesale exodus of an entire population to unknown destinations. Now we understand under what so-called law and decree such actions by the Italian authorities took place."

"This is nothing less than a war of absolute extermination of the Slovene nation," he added. "The Slovenes are undergoing the greatest tragedy in their history. In one year they have lost almost a third of their entire population."

'Gas' Ration Unit Cut To Three Gallons In Six More Provinces

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (AP)—Reduction from four to three gallons in the value of gasoline ration coupons in Quebec, Ontario and the four western provinces was announced by the Munitions and Supply Department.

The change, effective at close of business Oct. 17, put all of Canada on the same gallonage basis. The coupon value in the maritime provinces has been three gallons for some time.

Motorists who are placed under the new "AA" category will receive 48 gallons to run their cars until April 1, when new gasoline ration books will be issued.

Drivers in "A" category, who are allowed 60 to 81 units a year will, on the basis of the three-gallon unit, get 180 to 243 gallons.

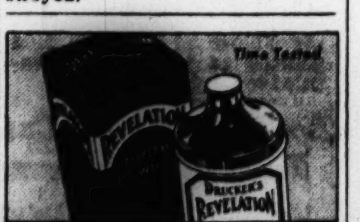
He Repaid the Judge —In Solomons Fighting

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Joseph Lajkowicz, who appreciated an earlier verdict of County Judge Louis Goldstein, would have been proud of one the jurist gave yesterday.

"I knew he would make a good soldier," Judge Goldstein said upon being informed that Lajkowicz had been killed in the Solomons.

Last March Judge Goldstein gave Lajkowicz a suspended sentence on an unlawful entry charge on the condition that he enter the Army. Lajkowicz wrote him, Judge Goldstein said, that when he killed his first Jap he would about "that for Judge Goldstein for the opportunity he gave me."

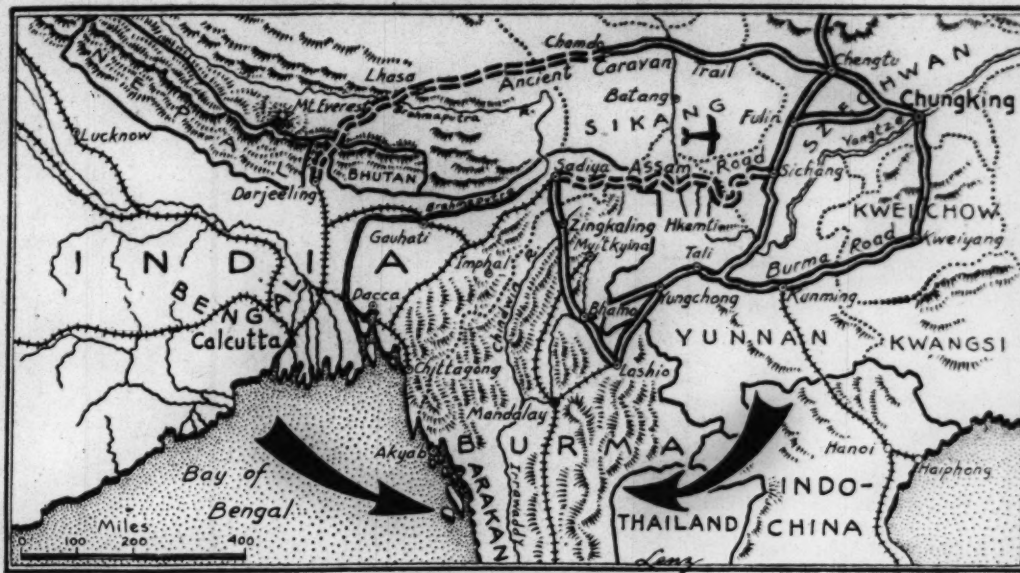
The Judge said he would move to have the indictment against the young man dismissed and all police records in the case destroyed.



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The Crossroads of Burma



By a Staff Artist

India's Neighbor Still in Dispute

Transport is the key to the importance of Burma's strategic position. The black arrows show possible lines for Allied thrusts if a decision should be joined for the reconquest of this Japanese-held area.

United Nations than a return to their former lot.

Obviously, therefore, an offensive against Burma is not to be undertaken lightly at the present juncture, and that no doubt is the view at which General Wavell has arrived. While it is essential to keep China in the war, the question then arises as to whether that must necessarily entail the reconquest of Burma. That again hinges on the answer to the question, How effective is the present air link with China?

Judging from the manner in

which Chinese armies this summer have effectively prevented the Japanese from gaining control of the Canton-Hankow railroad, they are evidently operating with increased air support. Besides the flow of battle planes from bases in India, a regular shuttle service is reported to have been maintained from Assam bearing much-needed supplies to China throughout the monsoon season. There have been few losses and these have been mainly due to storms. Now with the advent of fine weather, it is

feared that the freighters will have to carry lighter loads, fly at greater altitudes, and perhaps have fighter escort so far as possible. This is because the Japanese are known to be doing their best to establish bases for fighter aircraft athwart the air route in the jungles of Yunnan.

At the same time, the United Nations are giving the Japanese no rest, doing their best to seek out and destroy these improvised fields, as well as continually bombing the huge base at Myitkyina, in northern Burma.

War Industries in India Little Hurt by Disobedience

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 20—India's war industries have been surprisingly little affected by the civil disobedience campaign inspired by the All-India Congress Party, according to authoritative quarters in New Delhi.

A certain amount of attempted sabotage of communications is still carried on by underground methods and workers in Ahmedabad are still out, but, in most places conditions have essentially returned to normal and transport interruptions are believed to have caused only slight delays in output.

Taking the engineering industry as a whole, there has been practically no stoppage worth speaking of, while throughout the period of chief disturbances the attendance of workers in ordnance factories has been better than average. Obstacles to a more rapid expansion in war production are said to be due not to political causes or troubles arising therefrom but to delay in getting plants and in training higher skilled personnel.

[The United States Department of Commerce declared in a recent release that India soon will have a large supply of skilled workers through a double training program. One training plan was launched in India shortly before the outbreak of the war. It calls for the tutoring of apprentices and artisans in Indian industrial schools, colleges, workshops and factories.

To aid the program, special instructors have been sent from Great Britain. The second phase of the program has been conducted in Britain under the sponsorship of Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin. Under its provisions Indian boys are sent to Britain in batches of 50 to be put through an intensive six months' course. The first group arrived early in 1941.]

Recruiting Steady

Recruitment for armed forces has remained steady and all the men have come in for whom training facilities are available. The idea that the size of India's total population might mean a potential army almost unlimited in numbers is held in military quarters to ignore many factors, including bringing down the recruitable proportion of the population and also the length of time required to produce fully trained first-line soldiers, generally estimated in India at from 12 to 18 months. Some good judges consider that an army recruited on a voluntary basis, even if officers and equipment were available, could not exceed 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 as an outside figure.

In the political field the Hindu "Mahasabha's" efforts at mediation between different sections did not get much beyond numerous resolutions and statements, although a special subcommittee is to continue its labors a month longer.

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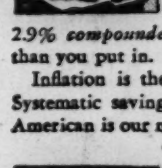


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French Resistance to Nazis Stiffened

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is among those in Britain currently seeking to crystallize British attitude to the increasingly relevant question of postwar treatment of Germany. The Archbishop, from a North London pulpit this past week end reaffirmed that the short-term policy of retribution for Germany must be a severe one. But he stressed equally that "we must look forward to renewed fellowship with the Germans."

He looked to practical measures being taken to see that Prussian tradition doesn't lead Germany to another assault on Europe. But he also insisted that Christians and civilized men generally could not be content to treat one great member of the family of nations as quite distinct from all others.

Era of Mutual Understanding
The Archbishop spoke of cultural ties and associations which would be needed to rebuild mutual understanding between Germans and other peoples.

In so doing the Archbishop headed off hopes that the treatment of Germany which tend from time to time to be overshadowed, as in the past week when there has been a spate of happenings which inevitably have the reverse effect of stressing punishment and appointment of blame.

These happenings include repercussions from the German chaining of Danish prisoners, the Soviet call for the immediate trial of Rudolf Hess, British and American decision to institute a United Nations commission for investigation of war crimes, and publication of proposals for trial and punishment of war criminals by the London International Assembly, which is a private organization in London representing the peoples of the United Nations.

Questions for Parliament
Illustrating the intense interest now aroused in Britain on the question of treatment of Germany is illustrated by two questions down for hearing in Parliament in the near future.

Mr. Tom Driberg, young independent Member of Parliament, is to ask the Prime Minister in the House of Commons if the British Government "will comply with the Soviet Government's suggestion that Nazi leader Hess be brought to trial immediately."

In the House of Lords Lord Vansittart has given notice of the following motion: "That in view of systematic atrocities committed both by the Gestapo and by the German Army, remedies should be proposed before systematic extermination has gone beyond repair."

International Machinery
The chief proposal of the London International Assembly is that a protocol be agreed between the governments of the United Nations which acts shall be punishable as war crimes and in accordance with what law they shall be tried. They also propose the setting up of international machinery for the prosecution and punishment of such war crimes.

Thus it is that practical measures are either under way or about to be launched to bring just retribution on Germany's guilty leaders. Representatives of the United Nations are examining evidence of crimes. Cases for prosecution are being prepared.

The Soviets' call for the trial of Herr Hess now is an embarrassment for the British Government. It is the sort of request which at first sight appeals to the popular

14 Dutch Executed For Nazi Sabotage

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 20.—German authorities in the Netherlands have executed 14 Dutch hostages in reprisals for sabotage, a dispatch from The Hague to the Basler Nachrichten reported today.

Copies of Der Neue Tag of Prague received here reported the executions of four Czechs Oct. 15 on charges of high treason against Germany and the German regime in Bohemia-Moravia.

Danger in Reprisals
While the British public was anxious to take a firm line with the Nazis over reprisals on prisoners, there is growing recognition by Britons that they would be losers if they attempted to play the Nazis at their own game of reprisals.

Similarly the trial of Herr Hess would hardly be of any advantage to the United Nations' cause if it resulted in reprisals, measures, for instance, against 20 of the leaders in each of the German-occupied countries of Europe.

It is understandable to British people that Russia's cup of grief over its own terrible losses is so full that a few more reprisals one way or the other would hardly seem to matter to the Russians. Nevertheless, Soviet authorities don't always appear to be doing their best to smooth out the road to closer United Nations co-operation.

The British Government's reasons for not trying Herr Hess immediately were that he left Germany before the worst crimes were committed, and that no British court could find him guilty under British law.

These sorts of answers seem suggestive of the pretexts which let Kaiser Wilhelm live peacefully in Holland after the last war. It is becoming increasingly obvious in trying the guilty talk now in full flood here that tremendous efforts are needed if the same mistakes are not to be repeated. Public opinion will have to play the part of a probing searchlight.

Italian Mutiny

LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—Reuters reported today under an "Italian Frontier" dateline that an Italian Alpine regiment had mutinied at Gorizia, in Northern Italy, when it was ordered to the Russian front.

The British news agency's report said the ringleaders of the reported uprising were shot by the Fascist military and that the troops were embarked forcibly without arms.

Official at Bridge Guilty of Smuggling

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20 (P)—Louis Douglas, of Fort Erie, Ont., a Peace Bridge official since 1926, pleaded guilty yesterday in Federal Court to smuggling aliens across the bridge from Canada to the United States.

Judge John Knight set sentencing for Oct. 26. Mr. Douglas faces a maximum penalty of \$2,000 fine, five years' imprisonment, or both. Employed as Assistant Superintendent in charge of the bridge's Canadian terminal, Mr. Douglas was arrested Sept. 15 at the Buffalo end and charged with smuggling two Greek seamen across the bridge in his automobile. He admitted receiving \$386 from them for the trip.

District Director Arthur J. Kar-nuth said at the time that the aliens had been arrested in New York. He added that they were brought across the border in the rear compartment of a large coupe.

Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (P)—Extraordinary police precautions were invoked today in the Marseille area as private advice reaching here from Vichy reported an increasing undercurrent of unrest throughout France, awaiting a declaration of future policy from Chief of Government Laval in a radio speech tonight.

Tension appeared particularly high at Marseille, perhaps because a large number of French workers thus far sent to Germany have gone from that port.

By Egon Kaskelne
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Vichy's first attempts at enforcing conscription of French labor for service in Germany has brought the country to the verge of civil war.

The rioting in Lyons, Grenoble, and other industrial centers over the lists of labor-drafts for Germany, the firing on the crowds and refusal of railroad workers to dispatch trains carrying goods to Germany may have simmered down for the moment. The strikers may have returned to work. But the mood of the workers is extremely dangerous.

Overnight, Vichy-France has been turned into an armed camp where troops and police forces occupy all strategic points.

Highly significant is a Vichy broadcast stating that every Frenchman retaining or using arms or munitions "dropped by parachute" would be sentenced by special courts. It proves that this time not only Vichy's henchmen are armed.

The outbreak of serious riots in France is probably spontaneous. The French people, enslaved and short of food, are in a desperate state of mind and the labor draft set off the explosion. Behind the scenes, French underground groups have been working to stimulate and to organize resistance against the conscription of labor and, at the same time, to prepare the workers to continue their fight on German soil.

In forcing the "elite" of the French workers to go to Germany, the Nazis are likely to introduce a potential "fifth column" into their war factories.

The widespread labor unrest in French industrial centers is a new proof that Vichy propaganda has got no hold on the French people, and especially on the working class. During recent weeks, Pierre Laval and his collaborators had made a tremendous effort to convince the people that labor emigration to Germany was a patriotic duty and that it was the only way to save the country from still greater hardship. In order to deceive public opinion, Vichy papers were ordered never to speak of "labor conscription," but to use the expression the "relief" (the relief), indicating that French workers going to Germany would relieve their imprisoned fellow-countrymen.

It is doubtful, however, whether Germany will be found willing to release any substantial number of French war prisoners in exchange for industrial workers. Pierre Laval's recent declarations in this connection have been much more vague than his previous statements. So far only 1,000 wounded prisoners have returned, while already 20,000 to 30,000 workers have been shipped to German factories.

Vichy propagandists who toured the country not only tried to work on the patriotic feelings of labor, but emphasized the imminent threat to direct German intervention. If labor continues to resist, they declared, the Nazis themselves will carry out labor conscription, even in Unoccupied France.

This threat is probably a very real one. In its issue of Sept. 13, 1942, the Pariser Zeitung mouthpiece of the Nazi Party Command laid particular stress on the fact that "the recent decrees of Heinrich Sauckels, German manpower dictator, were applicable to the occupied territories as well as Germany itself." This decree implies among other things, that "every worker who becomes unemployed consequent upon a close-down or a slow-down of his factory will be shifted to Germany."

Preparations for the labor draft in France have been carried on during the last weeks. The number of recruiting offices for labor to Germany has been considerably increased. The director of the German labor recruiting services states that in July, 1942, 75 employment bureaus operated in Occupied France and 16 in Unoccupied France.

In recent weeks some 50 new offices have been opened. Despite strong pressure on the part of Vichy authorities, recruiting through these agencies remained completely inadequate to Germany's demands. Moreover, the professional value of the labor recruited was considered very low by German experts.

An underground information source from Southern France points out that 40 per cent of the workers who accepted employment in Germany were foreigners (Italians, Spanish and others) while 40 per cent of the "Frenchmen" were North African natives who are mostly unskilled workers.

The Vichy authorities, therefore, ordered French employers to furnish lists of specialized workers, mostly of the metal trades, who

would be designated to go to Germany. It was the publication of the lists of drafted workers which met with open resistance on part of French labor. It is significant that the bulk of drafted labor was designated in Unoccupied France which is much less industrialized than the occupied zone. This probably indicates that the Nazis will take labor-shifting to Germany in Occupied France in their own hands.

French underground groups have found in the labor draft an unexpected opportunity to extend their propaganda among the French population and to win thousands of new adherents. Underground papers which recently arrived from France prove that the clandestine press follows a uniform pattern of propaganda, emphasizing Vichy's betrayal of the French working class and urging the workers to resist the draft.

They declare that workmen who accept employment in Germany are not only helping the enemy, but are risking their lives in German factories which are frequently bombed by British planes. At the same time, however, the underground leaders are obviously not fully convinced that, in the long run, French labor will succeed in resisting the combined pressure of the Nazis and of the Vichy collaborators. They therefore urge the French workers to become the spearhead of sabotage squads in the interior of German war production.

Thousands of leaflets have been spread in France, containing instructions how to execute acts of sabotage in German plants. One widely distributed leaflet reads as follows: "French workers, hold firm! Sabotage the German war production. Each machine sabotaged, each minute of work lost, will save a human life. Sabotage the production of your factory which Vichy is turning over to Germany. Slow it up. A defect in a machine tool, a loose screw, a pinhole in a box of preserves will hasten the defeat of Germany."

Resistance of French workers, which will probably continue even after shipments of labor to Germany, creates a serious political problem for the Vichy regime. If labor conscription and the shifting of 350,000 workers are not completed until Nov. 1, which is said to be the deadline set by the Nazis, Germany will almost certainly interfere in Vichy France, and its agents will enforce the departure of French workers to Germany.

Direct intervention of Nazi police in Vichy France, however, is likely to destroy the last vestiges of Vichy's authority among the French and its claim to sovereignty.

M. Laval, moreover, is afraid that in this case he would be ousted and replaced by a pro Nazi government possibly under Jacques Doriot, Admiral René Platon, Marcel Deat, or other extreme collaborators.

If, on the other hand, Vichy breaks the resistance of the French working class by force, the regime will become still more unpopular in the eyes of the French people. The French do not easily forget that French blood was shed by agents of their own Government in execution of Germany's orders.

Information from France indicates that Premier Laval feels his own insecurity. His residence is guarded by 70 heavily armed uniformed policemen, 60 agents of the mounted police, numerous plainclothes agents and two light tanks. When the French Chief of Government goes to Vichy, every street crossing is watched by special squads of armed motorcyclists.

Peculiar, but It Helped Sell Bonds



Roy Rogers and His Trick Horse 'Trigger'
Roy is a rodeo and movie cowboy which is supposed to be somewhat different from the range kind or the drugstore variety. At any rate, they came to Roy, and his horse "Trigger" came to New York to aid in a war bond sales campaign. Roy checked in at a hotel with "Trigger," and argued that any room that was good for him was just as good for his horse. So here they are.

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Sweden 'Boasts' Falling Off Of Its Exports to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Neutral Sweden, its trade channels with Britain severed by the invasion of Denmark and Norway and the subsequent German blockade, and forced to do some business with Hitler for its own economic survival, seemed pleased to report to the world today that this business has been falling off.

Countries are not usually given to boasting, or even announcing with no apparent distress, when their exports are dropping, but when W. Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States, furnished Washington correspondents with the latest wartime trade figures from Stockholm showing that in critical commodities the trade was going down, he didn't make it sound like bad news.

Mr. Bostrom appeared proud to be able to affirm that since the outbreak of the war, no arms, no ammunition, no implements of fighting of any kind have been exported to Germany.

Perhaps neutral Sweden doesn't want the Nazis to win, and if so, the supposition seems hardly necessary—it has chosen a sound psychological moment, when things are going badly for Hitler on the Russian front and in the occupied countries, to let its own inner sympathies become a little more evident.

"Certain changes in the composition of Sweden's export trade to Germany are discernible," Mr. Bostrom pointed out to make sure that they would be discerned. "I will, for instance, be seen that the export of iron ore is less now than before the war—a somewhat illuminating commentary on the views which have been aired by some foreign critics about the paramount importance to Germany of Swedish iron ore."

Main Increase

"The main increase in Swedish exports to Germany during the war falls under the headings of lumber, paper, and pulp. It is, however, a gross misstatement of fact to say, as has been done, that the Swedish lumber and pulp industries are working overtime for Germany. Some 235,000 tons of sawn lumber have been sold for export to Germany during 1942, a figure which is somewhat less than for the two preceding years.

"However, during the decade preceding the war, Sweden's total exports of sawn lumber averaged over 800,000 standards annually. Pulp sales to Germany during 1942 are expected to be 185,000 tons, while in 1938, Sweden's total exports altogether amounted to not less than 2,292,000 tons."

Mr. Bostrom is, in fact, careful to understate his case, rather than overstate it. Actually, the amount of iron ore exported to Germany this year is running at least 40 per cent under what was exported three years ago; thus far in 1942 about 6,000 tons.

Another suggestive fact which the Minister did not stress but which emerges from the statistics he had just received by wireless from Stockholm is that Sweden is importing more from Germany than it is exporting, and that while its exports to Germany are decreasing, its imports from Germany are increasing.

This year, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, the value of Swedish exports to Germany and the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia was \$83,250,000—\$33,000,000 kroner—and that of imports \$127,000,000—\$58,000,000 kroner. The corresponding figures for the first eight months of 1941 were \$88,250,000 and \$135,500,000—\$35,000,000 kroner and \$42,000,000 kroner, respectively.

1941 Trade

In 1941, the value of Swedish exports to Germany, including Bohemia-Moravia, was \$146,250,000—\$58,000,000 kroner—while the German goods imported to Sweden under the "forced clearing" or direct barter system, in force since 1934, were worth \$222,500,000—890,000,000 kroner.

Mr. Bostrom explained that the German invasion of Denmark and Norway in 1940 posed an entirely new and from the Swedish point of view calamitous situation.

"Great Britain," he said, "lost control of the sea approaches to Scandinavia and an effective German blockade of the Swedish out-lets to the Atlantic followed as a matter of course. By May, 1940, Sweden had lost about 70 per cent of its normal import trade."

"It should be borne in mind that this occurred at a time when the

Swedish armed forces were fully mobilized preparing to meet any attack and while the country was embarking on an armament program which was to tax its resources to the utmost. For an industrial country, Sweden was self-supporting to an unusual degree, but it entirely lacked certain commodities, particularly coal and oil, essential to the working of a highly developed industrial and agricultural machine. For instance, nine tenths of the coal consumed in Sweden in prewar years came from Great Britain and Poland.

"To keep industry and agriculture going to continue the building of new warships, to increase the air force, and to further mechanize the army, it was necessary to find, wherever possible, alternative sources of supply, namely, from Germany."

The exports of Swedish charcoal pig iron to Germany this year are expected to be 30,000 tons, it was pointed out, and of rolling-mill products about 35,000 tons. Conversely, Germany has so far this year delivered to Sweden 53,000 tons of ordinary pig iron and 208,000 tons of rolling-mill products. For the entire year, German deliveries of pig iron are expected to reach the stipulated amount of 72,000 tons and of commercial iron about 300,000 tons.

Next to commercial iron, coal, and textiles, Sweden's most important supplies from Germany are chemicals. In this respect, Germany now seems likely to deliver 100,000 tons of potash, 90,000 tons of Glauber's salt, 250,000 tons of cooking salt, 30,000 tons of soda, 30,000 tons of chloride of lime, 4,400 tons of water glass, as well as the pledged amounts of ammonium sulphate and of paints and dyes. The value of German machinery imported to Sweden, which in 1941 was \$27,500,000—110,000,000 kroner—is expected to remain about the same this year.

Pravda Asks Status Of Rudolf Hess
MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (P)—The Soviet Union called yesterday for clarification of the status of Rudolf Hess, British-held former Nazi leader, in a Pravda editorial which declared that he should be tried immediately or be considered an "ambassador of Hitler" in Great Britain.

The editorial in the official Communist Party newspaper followed up a statement by the Government Oct. 15 calling for immediate trial and punishment of any German ringleader "who, in the course of the war, has fallen into the hands of states fighting against Hitlerite Germany."

It declared that President Roosevelt's Columbus Day speech endorsed the idea of such trial and punishment under criminal code.

"To recognize that Hess is not to be tried before the termination of the war . . . means to shut one's eyes to the crimes of one of the most sanguinary Hitlerite villains, and to regard Hess not as a criminal but as a representative of another state—as Hitler's messenger," the Pravda editorial declared.

In London Richard Law, Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons today that no request had been received to permit Rudolf Hess's wife to join him in internment in England.

Mr. Law added that if such a request were received it would be denied since the former Deputy Führer of Germany is a prisoner of war and not entitled to "such facilities."

London Cut to Be Cut From U. S. Uniforms
LONDON, Oct. 20 (P)—United States Army officers with an eye for uniforms with a British cut and a Bond Street label had better hurry.

The British Government's Wool Controller has ordered firms making American-uniform cloth to cease supplying tailors. In the future it is expected that all such cloth will go to mass production manufacturers, who will turn out ready-made uniforms for United States Army Quartermaster stores.

The West End tailors have been swamped with orders and they are short of help.

Demand for Break With Spain Is Made Openly to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—America's policy toward the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco is again under scrutiny here.

There is reason to believe that American opposition to the Fascist Government in Spain is stronger today than it has been for many months and that this opposition is shared in influential administration circles.

Washington is well aware that Madrid is not only giving substantial aid to the Axis in Europe but that Spanish agents are a serious anti-United States force throughout much of Latin America.

Although there seems to be little likelihood at the present time that the United States Government will change its policy toward the Spanish Government, the demand for a severance of relations with the Francoists has been rising.

President Roosevelt has just received an open letter made public by the Council for Pan-American Democracy and signed by some 350 individuals, many of them well known, asking the White House to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with the United States and Fascist Spain and to treat Gen. Franco "as an enemy."

Be Tough Against Toughs
This letter recalls that the President declared on Sept. 7 that this "is the toughest war of all time," and reminds him that "this toughest war can only be won if we as a nation are tough with all our enemies."

"Franco is an enemy, Mr. President. We are at war with Fascism, and Franco Spain is Fascist," the letter states.

It also asserts that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is well aware of the Spanish menace and that he was referring to activities directed from Madrid when he declared in a speech that "we must be prepared for the worst kind of fifth-column propaganda in Latin America, much of it operating through the agency of a government with which the United States is at peace."

The letter points out that over and over again Spanish officials from the Generalissimo down have boasted of Madrid's adherence to Fascist principles and of their determination to do all in their power to aid an Axis victory.

Ford Men to Get \$924,000
DETROIT, Oct. 20 (P)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) announced last night that an arbitrator's award of \$924,000 in back pay to 1,197 Ford Motor Company employees had settled all but 25 NLRB cases in which the Union had charged that unfair labor practices governed discharges.

The award, made today by the Rev. Albert H. Poetker, Executive Dean of the University of Detroit, was disclosed through Richard T. Leonard, Director of the U. A. W.'s Ford Division. The cases were those in which the NLRB and the Supreme Court had found the com-

"Brazilian ships have been sunk because Franco's agents in Latin America have more freely in their diplomatic immunity than Hitler's agents, guided the Nazi torpedoes," the letter charges.

"And Franco has helped to sink our own American ships, to murder our own American seamen."

Seek Break With Spain
"For this reason, the National Maritime Union has long been demanding that we break relations with Spain, thus saving precious cargo and lives."

This latest protest against continued American dealings with Madrid has reopened the question of President Roosevelt's controversial statement regarding postwar Spain made at his press conference on Aug. 28, 1942. At that time, the President said that he hoped to see increased American tourist travel in Spain in order to aid the economic and cultural rehabilitation of that country.

At that time, the President appeared somewhat nonplussed when a reporter asked him if he did not believe that there were many Americans who would object to aiding the Franco Regime in this way. After a moment's hesitation, the President replied that it was merely a question of aiding in the preservation of Spanish cultural treasures and as such was above politics.

Many newspapermen felt, at the time, that the President's reply was not satisfactory and inclined to the belief that this Government was holding out a promise of economic aid after the war in return for continued Spanish neutrality.

The objection is raised that this is a continuation of "appeasement"—a policy which proved itself to be so notoriously ineffective in the case of such other Fascist or fascistically-inclined nations as Germany, Italy and Japan.

Among the many signers of the letter were Deems Taylor, composer; Lewis Mumford, writer; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., prominent Negro clergyman; Joseph C. Curran, President of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union; Michael J. Quill, President of the N. A. A. P. Transport Workers Union; Carmen Amaya, Spanish Gypsy dancer; Rockwell Kent, artist; Lillian Hellman, playwright; and Groucho, Chico and Harpo Marx, actors.

pany guilty of unfair labor practice charges prior to the signing of its first collective bargaining agreement on June 20, 1941.

The agreement itself provided that the cases would be negotiated and, if necessary, arbitrated. Of the arbitrator's award, \$420,000 goes to 30 employees in Edgewater, N. J., and \$3,500 to six employees in Buffalo, Iron Mountain, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Leonard said the award would bring to \$2,600,500 payments by the Ford Company to "men discharged for union activities" from 1937 to 1941. He described that sum as the "largest cash payment to date by any single company on NLRB cases."

Restaurant Co-operation Outlined Under WPB Meat Rationing Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (P)—A program under which restaurants can co-operate in the voluntary meat rationing plan, which limits consumption to 2½ pounds a week a person, was announced by the War Production Board.

The program was developed in co-operation with the American Hotel Association and the National Restaurant Association. It calls for:

1. Maintenance of the standard sizes of meat portions at present prices except where the price of meat increases.
2. Half-portion at reduced prices for patrons who wish to cut down on meat.
3. The display on table cards,

menu stickers, and walls of a summary of the share-the-meat program, enlisting patrons' co-operation.

4. Indicating to patrons the approximate uncooked weight of restricted meat in each portion to help them stay within their shares.

5. Reducing the number of meat dishes served.

6. Not emphasizing meat dishes on menus.

7. Serving no more than one restricted meat to a customer at one meal.

8. Providing more dishes prepared from

'Duty of U. S. People to Help World Neighbors Improve Soil'

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 (AP)—Hope of enduring peace in the world and of better people in nations awakened to a common brotherhood was expressed in speeches here Oct. 17 by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Louis Bromfield, Pulitzer prize winning novelist.

They spoke at a meeting of Friends of the Land, a soil conservation organization, attended by some 300 persons.

The Vice-President outlined a philosophy of international cooperation for better farm production and improvement of human standards as necessary after the war to end the threat of more devastating wars to follow.

It Pays

"It is not only Christian to be a good neighbor," he said, "but it pays to be a good neighbor."

Speaking on the subject, "A Billion People," with reference to the agricultural populations of Latin America and the Asiatic countries, Mr. Wallace said it was "the privilege and duty of the people of the United States to help these world neighbors to improve their soil."

He asserted that there had been

a reversal of farm practices in this country during the last 10 years and that a start had been made toward undoing the waste that had resulted from bad farm practices during the preceding 70 years.

"If we have the help of the Government for another 10 years—and I hope we have the Government's help for 10 more years—and if we share everything we learn with our neighbors to the south and across the Pacific, we shall see the shape of a better world."

Conservation

"Leaving out of account Argentina and Uruguay and certain other limited areas which have an agricultural efficiency which compares very favorably with that of the United States," Mr. Wallace said, "it may be said that the 160,000,000 farm families of Latin America and Eastern Asia have an average efficiency less than one tenth that of the average of the 6,000,000 farm families in the United States."

He said soil conservation practices had increased the yield of corn, cotton and other crops to record heights in the United States and could do so elsewhere.

Hoover in Appeal to Citizens Calls on Them to Vote on Nov. 3

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover urged all citizens to vote Nov. 3 as a step in preserving liberties he said were necessarily yielded to the Government in wartime.

His appeal was published in the current issue of Pathfinder magazine. It follows:

"This is total war. Total war requires the total devotion of civilian energies by the Government. It means the temporary yielding of a large part of our liberties in order to win the war. The profound essential today is that we preserve the instruments by which these liberties are recovered after the war. The greatest of all these safeguards are the

elections, the ballot, and the two-party system. Elections and the ballot are not enough in themselves to preserve liberty. They even occasionally allow the hollow fraud of election—for one party.

"Never was it more necessary to keep alive our safeguards than today for never before was it necessary to yield so much of liberty. And we owe it to our boys who are fighting this war that they find these foundations of freedom intact when they return."

"Therefore every citizen irrespective of how he votes should go to the polls the 3rd day of November. It will be notice to the totalitarian world that the spirit of democracy still lives within us."

So. California's Water Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California The story of Southern California's water supply is usually told in terms of mountain vastnesses. The Owens River Aqueduct brings water from the High Sierras, the Colorado River Aqueduct brings it from the melting snows of the Rocky Mountains. How many know that a third source is the Los Angeles River, which natives apologize for when tourists point to its dusty ravine and want to know what it is?

Yes, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California says that a substantial underground flow of the river which scarcely shows itself in the sun except during the rainy season—when it isn't any sun to speak of—still supplies a large part of the office building area of downtown Los Angeles. That's why the water piped into these buildings is so hard.

Besides the Owens River water and that inexhaustible supply now available from the Colorado, wells in San Fernando Valley, Crystal Springs, and the much belittled Los Angeles River itself fill storage galleries along the river underground in the vicinity of Griffith Park. The significance of this is that Southern California as a whole has different and widely separated sources of water supply—a dependable and abundant assurance, indeed, that its increasing needs are amply met.

That the demand for water to supply war factories, the military and military establishments has broken all previous records in a number of Southern California cities lately is indicated in a report prepared by the Water District.

Notwithstanding the imperative war demand for more water and even if a number of below-normal rainfall seasons are experienced, this report shows that the metropolitan area of Southern California now has enormous water reserves which provide one of the country's most abundant and dependable water supplies.

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1942, water production and use throughout this region reached an all-time high. The total average production increased 22,000,000 gallons a day over the previous year, amounting to 314,000,000 gallons a day, as compared with 292,000,000 gallons a day in 1941.

Cities taken into account are those that were included within the Metropolitan Water District during the last fiscal year: Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Fullerton, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Marino, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, and Torrance.

The most spectacular increase in the use of water was recorded by Burbank, one of Southern California's chief aircraft manufacturing

Rios Declares Skies Cleared By Roosevelt

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 20 (AP)—

Foreign Minister Ernesto Barrios Jarpa said Oct. 18 that President Rios had directed the Chilean Ambassador to thank President Roosevelt for his message sent after President Rios postponed his trip to the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed regret over the postponement, prompted by a speech by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, and said he hoped Mr. Rios would visit Washington later so they might solve their problems by "sitting around the table as personal friends."

The message, Señor Barrios Jarpa said, made President Rios feel that a situation had been clarified before it deteriorated into an unwelcome incident.

Señor Jarpa added that the President appreciated "the sincerity and honor of our international position and our intention to co-operate in defense of the great principles of American solidarity, continental security, and the support of democratic ideals."

Mr. Welles' speech referred to operations of Axis agents in Chile and Argentina, and expressed the belief that these two lone American neutral countries would not long continue to permit other American nations to "be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries."

Chile Arrests Five

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 20 (AP)—Three alleged spies and two escaped crew members from the supply ship Tacoma which served the Battleship Admiral Graf Spee were arrested Oct. 19 in Chile's accelerated campaign against suspicious aliens.

The seamen had made their way to Chile from Uruguay, via Argentina where they eluded police. The Tacoma was seized by Uruguay after the Graf Spee was scuttled in the Rio de la Plata off Montevideo.

Names of the three alleged spies arrested were not disclosed. They probably will be held along with three others arrested during the week, and with Dr. Hans Borchers, former German Consul General at New York, who was placed under police guard at Zapallar, a seaside resort.

Germans Flee Brazil

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (AP)—Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu and German Charge d'Affaires Erich Meynen have conferred on the status of several Germans who entered Argentina illegally from Brazil.

It was understood that the German Embassy informed the Argentine Government the Germans fled Brazil to escape "persecution." Brazilian authorities have asked that their situation here be regularized.

Sailors Union Officer Protests Registration

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Harry Lundberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, protested Oct. 15 to Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, against a recent order directing seamen and shore employees to register in the inventory of available manpower for ship operators.

The order was issued by the War Shipping Administration.

43,000 Miles on Synthetic Tire

CHICAGO—When an automobile tire wears out it isn't usually an occasion for an item in a newspaper, even in these days when tires are often irreplaceable. But one tire which was worn out on the streets of Chicago recently makes news.

It was a tire made largely of synthetic rubber.

What's more important, it lasted just as long as the three other tires of the real thing. The tires were rotated so as to give each one the same kind of wear, and all of them lasted the normal life of automobile tires—about 43,000 miles.

The Chicago Motor Coach Company, which made the experiment, thinks this may well be the first synthetic tire manufactured by one of the big companies to wear out in commercial use. For it was placed on one of the company's inspection cars a year and a half ago—months before the public became rubber-conscious.

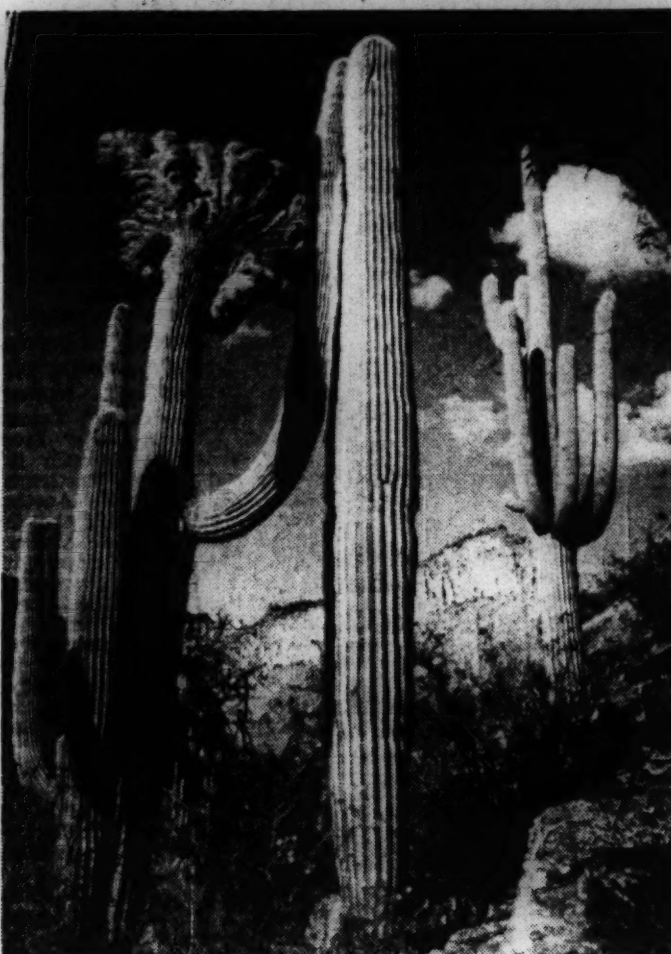
The Motor Coach people are convinced now that this particular experimental tire proved just as durable as those made entirely of natural rubber. The synthetic tires being used by the company have some natural rubber in their make-up—it is used to bind cotton fabric in the base, but the tread is entirely of the synthetic material produced from petroleum.

Now the company is experimenting further. Passengers on city buses never dream that they may be riding on the new petroleum product, but 28 tires with synthetic rubber treads are in use on regular routes in this city at the present time. They are being tried out in all parts of the city.

Already about 15,000 miles have been traveled by the synthetic tires. There have been no blow-outs, no punctures. Drivers say they are easier to handle on wet pavements than the conventional type.

The company is watching the performance of these tires with keen interest. Experiments are being made in some other large

Lessons From the Cactus



Chuck Abbott

Beauty in Arizona's 'Forests'

This kind of scene is beckoning tourists in the far-inland, sunny acres of the West. In the Saguaro National Monument, near Tucson, many specimens of this plant are found. The cactus is never an aggressor, and it defends itself by means of its prickly spines.

Plenty of Accommodations In Arizona's Sunny Tucson

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There are plenty of accommodations available at the hotels, guest ranches, and desert resorts in Arizona's sunny Tucson. Word from this "capital of the sun country" says that "if automobile and tire manufacturers, who have nothing to sell, think it worth-while to keep their names before the public, then certainly Tucson with its

unparalleled climate and resort facilities to sell, should keep its name before the vacationing public."

Tucson is farther inland than any other winter resort city in the country and it has a constant priority on sunshine. Gasoline rationing should have little effect on Tucson's winter visitors as the 35 guest ranches and resort hotels will meet incoming trains with stages and other horse-drawn vehicles.

Life at the hotels and desert lodges in the Old Pueblo also will go on unimpeded by the war effort. Golf courses, tennis courts, the Little Theater, and university stadium are within walking distance from many of the resort hotels, and excellent bus service is available to all points of interest in or near the city. Amusement and entertainment programs will go on as before, supplemented by various activities centering at Red Cross and United Service Organizations headquarters, which organizations—along with other national service organizations—offer visitors an opportunity to continue their war work in pleasant surroundings.

Self-Guiding Tours Army, Navy, and Marine Corps troops stationed in Southern California have the opportunity to become "tourists" during their leave hours through a series of handy self-guiding tours prepared by the All Year Club.

Entitled "Getting Acquainted With Southern California," the tours are issued by the centrally located official Visitors' Bureau maintained by the Community travel organization at 505 West 8th Street, in downtown Los Angeles. The tours make use of public transportation during off-peak hours. They take a couple of odd hours up to a full day. Printed directions take one to the movieland of Hollywood Boulevard, movie studios, radio studios, famous theaters, Pacific Ocean, old Spanish missions, and museums. These tours have been approved by the Army. The tours, maps and numerous other free services of the Visitors' Bureau are available to all other travelers.

Motor Service Motor services between Carlsbad and the Carlsbad Caverns National Park will continue to acquaint visitors with Uncle Sam's wonderful 750 feet below the surface of the earth. In reporting this the American Express Travel Service further says that the park, located in the southeastern section of New Mexico, was originally established by Presidential proclamation on Oct. 25, 1923 as the Carlsbad Cave National Monument, later enlarged from 720 acres to 9,960 and on May 14, 1930 became Carlsbad

Jeweled Lions Button Reaches the President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt received today a jeweled, lapel button as a symbol of his honorary membership in Lions International.

It was presented by Edward Payne of Michigan City, Ind., International President of the organization, and Melvin Jones of Chicago, secretary-general. They said Mr. Roosevelt became an honorary member in 1938.

They also gave him a paperweight in the shape of a lion, and some of the first printing of Cuban stamps commemorating the 1940 Lions' convention in Havana.

Plants That Need Mulching The bone meal and dried manure may be spaded in or scattered on the surface. It has been thought that these should be immediately mixed with the soil, but experiments lead one to believe that if they are scattered on the surface the winter storms and early spring rains will work them into the soil.

If the land is sloping, by all means rake or spade the manure or bone meal. A good rule is two pounds of bone meal and two pounds of dried manure for each 100 square feet. If the soil is poor, either sandy, or of fine clayey composition, double this amount.

Third, the question of mulching

Plan to Merge Congressional Power Grows

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—

Sentiment for a "Congressional high command" to co-ordinate war legislation gained impetus today behind a resolution to formalize such an organization.

The proposal was offered by Representative Everett M. Dirksen, (R) of Illinois, yesterday at the suggestion, he said, of numerous associates who felt the present duplication of effort in many cases and the repeated calling of high government officials before Congressional committees should be curtailed.

It would create a special committee of 21 Senators and 21 Representatives chosen from the Military and Naval Affairs and the Appropriations Committees of the two branches.

To this committee would be sent all legislation dealing with the war, and its reports would be made to both Houses.

This procedure, Mr. Dirksen said, would prevent such a condition as existed last week when the Military Committees of both Chambers held separate hearings on virtually identical bills to lower the draft age.

Shuttling between the Senate and House Office Buildings to testify were such high-ranking officials as Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director.

They gave virtually the same testimony before each committee and for General Hershey it rounded out a series of almost semi-weekly appearances before Capitol committees.

"The time of these men to whom we have given a large part of the responsibility for running the war is extremely valuable," Mr. Dirksen commented.

"We have repeatedly clamored for national unity and for a unified military and naval command. We can be the first to demonstrate by example the value of such unified effort."

You Can't Hit 'Em Now—And 'Get Away With It'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—If you should run over a New York traffic cop during a dimout now, saying you didn't see him won't be a good excuse.

Traffic officers, "mounties" and motorcycle police came to work last night with two-inch white canvas belts around their waists—and they'll be wearing 'em for the "duration."

The bells are phosphorescent and have brass buckles in front. They glow in the dark.



Getting the Garden Ready for Winter

A friend once said, "You gardeners are never satisfied!"

If we are dissatisfied with some of our results in flowers and vegetables, perhaps some of the points mentioned in this article will help next season's dividends. Naturally the first thing is to clean up the stalks, plants and debris. Anything that will decompose should go onto the compost heap.

First, let's discuss lime a moment. Hydrated lime is primarily a soil sweetener, but experiments over the years have convinced many gardeners that lime has other values also. It may well be that the chemical reaction between the lime and ingredients in the soil loosens food values that are usually held locked in chemical combinations. The writer is not a chemist, but since there are some 20 chemicals in the average loam soil and which our plants use, it is logical to attribute some of the improvement of plants that come with lime applications to this factor. We usually think in terms of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. While these are the "big three," the others are important.

Try Hydrated Lime If you feel your flowers and vegetables have not done as well as they should, try an application of hydrated lime late in the fall. Use at the rate of one pound for each 50 square feet, and rake or spade it into the soil.

Should one plow or spade the garden in the fall or in the spring? There's a difference of opinion among good gardeners on this point, but for whatever it is worth, the writer is a firm believer in turning over the soil the very last thing before the ground freezes.

In addition to spading up the annual flower bed and the vegetable garden, it is excellent technique to fertilize with bone meal and animal manure. If one can get barnyard dressing at a reasonable figure, nothing is better. But since this is difficult in city and suburban locations, we can use the dried manures.

Plants That Need Mulching The bone meal and dried manure may be spaded in or scattered on the surface. It has been thought that these should be immediately mixed with the soil, but experiments lead one to believe that if they are scattered on the surface the winter storms and early spring rains will work them into the soil.

If the land is sloping, by all means rake or spade the manure or bone meal. A good rule is two pounds of bone meal and two pounds of dried manure for each 100 square feet. If the soil is poor, either sandy, or of fine clayey composition, double this amount.

Third, the question of mulching

Escape From Illinois Prison Brings New Administration

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Stateville Penitentiary near Joliet, Ill., underwent a change in administration and routine Oct. 19 while a nation-wide search for its seven escaped desperadoes continued.

Supervision of the prison was assumed by Illinois' Public Safety Director, T. P. Sullivan, who was given full authority by Gov. Dwight H. Green "to take any steps necessary to correct the faults that have become apparent."

The Republican Governor's announcement yesterday of the administrative shake-up was followed by the resignation of his appointee of about 15 months ago, Warden Edward M. Stubblefield.

Regarding the warden's resignation, the Governor's only comment was that it was voluntary, but in announcing Mr. Sullivan's assignment to the post he said "conditions have existed in the prison which call for remedies."

On Oct. 9 Roger Touhy, Basil Banghart and five other long-term convicts scaled the prison walls to their freedom. All are still at large.

Among other changes at the prison, the Governor said guard towers would be increased by five; State Highway Police would reinforce tower guards; guards would be assigned to different towers each day and kept unaware of their locations until guard mount; and desperate and cunning criminals would be kept separated.

"A push button system will be installed," he added, "so that a guard, even when lying on the floor, can push a button and indicate the location of a disturbance."

The Governor commented that conditions at the prison "have been caused largely by the almost insurmountable obstacle of obtaining the best personnel." He added that an intensive program of training available personnel would be undertaken.

Mr. Stubblefield, in a brief statement issued later at the prison, said he had submitted his resignation, effective immediately, "in order that the Director—Mr. Sullivan—may have a free hand in the investigation of the deplorable incident that took place here a week ago last Friday."

Child Labor Laws

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 20 (AP)—The 72d Annual Congress of Cor-

rection, sponsored by the American Prison Association, was told that labor shortages caused by the war would make the setting aside of child labor laws for the duration.

Harold F. Strong, President of the Congress' Juvenile Agencies Group and head of Children's Village, delinquent boys' school at Dods Ferry, N. Y., said the 14-18 age group would have to get into the war industry or agriculture.

Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, urged that men who have served prison sentences "if physically, mentally and morally healthy," be permitted to fight in the country's armed forces. He said that selected men now in prison should also be allowed to fight.

Morgenthau Told Of British Aims In U. S. Relations

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a formal welcome today to Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, that "we shall deal with many problems which face us now and with others with which we shall be confronted when the war is over."

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Kingsley asserted that British-American relations "have been the happiest and are a good augury for future collaboration."

Mr. Morgenthau arrived here Oct. 15 for conferences with British Treasury officials.

Sir Kingsley asked the House to vote another £1,000,000,000 war appropriation. This would bring total votes of credit to £12,650,000,000.

"It is possible that we may have passed the period of striking increases in the rate of our war expenditure," he said. "But this does not mean for a moment that the problem of financing the war on sound lines will now take an easier turn or that we can relax our war efforts."

Britain now is spending £12,750,000 a day on the war. Of this amount £10,500,000 goes to fighting and supply services and the remainder for other services.

The Chancellor reported that war expenditures for 1939-42 were 2½ times those of 1914-17.

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Jane Whitney 'Home and Family' To Thousands of Boys At Camp Edwards

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the happiest women we've ever met lives in a tiny house in Falmouth, Mass., has almost no private life, is on call 24 hours a day in her job, and knows she will never make much money while she stays where she is. She is Jane Whitney, Associate Director of the United Service Organizations-Y. W. C. A. activities at Camp Edwards. Practically every minute of her time is now devoted to mothering, fathering, and sistering the enlisted men preparing at Edwards to fight the biggest war in history.

"I live entirely in the present, just as those men do," she told us. "Every moment is precious. What I do must be done quickly; for the boy may not be here tomorrow. I cannot wait to find out whether I can get permission from my superiors. Another day's delay may be too late." And so Mrs. Whitney goes on from day to day, doing the impossible, accomplishing miracles whenever she is asked to, and receiving a flood of grateful affection from men to whom she takes the place of home and family.

We weren't sure we understood what she meant. "Well, take the other day, for instance," she explained, "the commanding Colonel said to me, 'Mrs. Whitney, can you get up an entertainment for my regiment?' The men are on edge and they need something to take their minds off themselves. They're trained to bursting and I've got to do something; can you help me?"

No Time to Waste

"I guessed there wasn't much time," Mrs. Whitney said, "so I called up two or three bakers in the nearby towns and although it was Saturday afternoon they got me doughnuts enough for those 5,000 men and we had a party Sunday night. The next day, they were gone."

Doughnuts with thick layers of powdered sugar are one favorite with the men and so are home-made chocolate cakes with plenty of chocolate icing, Mrs. Whitney added.

She is the only woman permitted in that part of the camp reserved for troops getting special training, and she takes them magazines, books, candy, portable radios, even soap and towels. She arranges to have groups of entertainers come and give shows. She rents full-length motion pictures and runs them off on the USO's projector. "The men adore movies, and especially the blood and thunder horse-epics," she says.

Just Meets the Needs

When she took the job eighteen months ago, Mrs. Whitney asked what she was supposed to do. "Just do whatever is needed, wherever it is and whatever it is," was the answer.

If a man has been used to drying the dishes for his wife or mother at home, she lets him dry the dishes at the club. If he feels as though he'd like to take a broom in his hand and sweep out

the office, she lets him do that. Entertainment takes many forms at the club. Whatever a soldier boy wants to do, he can do, as far as Mrs. Whitney is concerned, provided of course it is within the bounds of decency and order. But it always is. "They are simply wonderful," Mrs. Whitney says. "The veneer of society disappears here and life is pared down to the essentials. These men are just naturally courteous and fine."

Not long ago, she found a soldier off by himself in a corner of the club retreating a set of worn golf clubs. She let him alone and when he had finished said, "Now that you've put those in good shape, take them for yourself; you've really earned them." He refused. "I just wanted to fix them," he explained. "I used to be a golf pro."

Last-Minute Farewells

Once a group of soldiers have been "alerted"—that is, made ready to move out of camp at any moment—they are incomunicado. No one can enter the camp nor any soldier come out. The men often have a hunch when this is about to happen and send for their nearest and dearest for a last farewell. Frequently the relative or sweetheart gets to camp just too late, and it is up to Mrs. Whitney to do a major job of consoling. But this she takes in her stride, too. She has also become adept at getting marriage license waivers, standing up with brides at weddings, getting care for expectant mothers, finding fiancées who have missed their trains, and a number of other miscellaneous tasks.

"There are two things that the soldier in this war has learned to say easily and from his heart: 'Thank you' and 'God bless you,'" Mrs. Whitney says. "I have never seen one who has not gone into the thing with a kind of grateful attitude—by that I do not mean that they are 'religious' in the technical sense, but they all feel they are fighting not for a nation so much as for a way of life, their way of life. It is a kind of crusade, if you see what I mean."

"One thing I should like to say to the mothers and wives and sweethearts of these men in the Service: this Army is going into battle under marvelous leadership," she declared. "Nearly all of the commanding officers are West Point men, the type who know the science of war as it is waged today, and who furthermore have the absolute love and loyalty of their men."

Mrs. Whitney says that most soldiers don't want to marry before they leave. One of them said to her recently, "Mrs. Whitney, my girl wants to come here and be married before I leave. What can I do? If I tell her I don't want to, she'll think I don't love her, but that isn't it. When I marry, I want to settle down and establish a home. Right now I've got a job to do, and I'd rather wait till I've



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Mrs. Jane Hope Whitney, Associate Director of the USO-YWCA activities at Falmouth, Mass., near Camp Edwards, sits at a table with a doughnut. Upper right: A button off this soldier's shirt collar is quickly sewed back into place by a willing worker—while he waits. Lower left: A canine admirer, pet of the Club, watches in eager anticipation as a hungry soldier dawns a couple of "hot dogs." Lower right: How the soldiers like to sing, and if there's only someone willing to play the piano, it doesn't take long for a group to gather around the instrument. These are only a small part of the homelike facilities offered

To Discuss Farm Women's War Contribution

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Amazing things American farm women are doing to help win the war economically, socially and spiritually will be reviewed at a Kansas City, Mo., conference Oct. 30 and 31, sponsored by the United States Liaison Committee of Associated Country Women of the World.

All in all, Mrs. Whitney sums it up this way: "Anything I can do or get anybody else to do for those men, is worth while, no matter how much time or money or effort it takes. They are pretty superb guys."

The theme of the conference will be "Rural Woman's Contribution to War and Peace."

When the Kansas City meeting was planned a year ago it was anticipated that 3,000 women would attend from every state, coming by bus and automobile.

With gas rationing, tire-saving and manpower shortages making unforeseen problems on farms, attendance will be cut down considerably. According to Miss Grace E. Frysinger, Senior Home Economist in the Department of Agriculture and Government liaison officer with the Associated Country Women, about 300 women are now expected from about 35 states. "These women," she points out, "will be outstanding leaders and there will be messages from outstanding personalities interested in rural women."

Tells of Women's Work

Just back from a seven weeks' official inspection trip of home demonstration work, an education service in homemaking for rural women, Miss Frysinger reports farm women doing "amazing" things. "I saw 10-year-old girls and 60-year-old women driving tractors," she says.

"I saw women picking corn and operating the hay stacker. They are doing farm chores and in many cases are now operating the farm since husbands and sons have gone to war. We are beginning to repeat the story of the brave women of England and Canada on our farms and in our towns and cities as well."

One of the objectives of county home demonstration agents to be pushed at the Kansas City meeting is the mobilization of 1,000,000 volunteer "Neighborhood Leaders" to contact farm families and help them understand democracy and their part in winning the war. "Tens of thousands of these leaders are already functioning effectively," Miss Frysinger reports.

County Home Demonstration Agents are active in helping rural families increase production, improve food habits, food selection and preparation and to can, dry and store food for winter use. "A Victory Garden on Every Farm" was their slogan for 1942.

Farm women and girls are being taught by their county agents to revamp clothing, recondition household equipment and furnishings, to save metals, rubber, fats, burlap and paper and to help prevent loss through fires, rodents and insects. Last year County Home Demonstration Agents helped more than 1,000,000 women and girls to

make and refold clothes, with an estimated saving of about \$4,000,000.

Home Demonstration Agents are also teaching rural families to make wise use of money to reduce debts and to purchase war stamps and bonds. Last year over 94,000 women and girls kept home accounts as recommended by Home Demonstration Agents and 255,600 followed their recommendations in buying food, clothing and taking care of other home needs.

Inter-American Delegates

This year's meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council and the U. S. Liaison Committee is to have an inter-American slant, with Miss Mary Winslow, U. S. delegate on the Inter-American Commission of Women, Señora Maria Curra de Aya, of Colombia, and Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, scheduled to speak.

There will be five conference sessions, presided over by Mrs. Lydia L. Hall, President, National Home Demonstration Council; Mrs. J. Wayne Reiner, Vice-President, National Home Demonstration Council; Mrs. Guy Roop, Chairman, U. S. Liaison Committee; Mrs. Henry Mies, President, Associated Women of the American Farm Federation; Mrs. F. W. Vawter, President, National Farm and Garden Association, and Mrs. F. M. Cain, President, National Master Farm Homemakers' Association. Forum discussions will be led by Drummond Jones, member of the Office of War Information.

To bring the results of the conference to thousands of farmers' wives kept home by the war emergency, Home Demonstration Leaders may later hold miniature one-day conferences in their own counties, presenting and discussing the same papers that are to be read at Kansas City.

Welcome Son's Wife as a Daughter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long before I had any daughters-in-law it was clear to me from what I read that one of the very best ways to get along with them was non-interference. Since acquiring two daughters-in-law I have adopted this as the first rule in my relationship to my new children. I have endeavored also to have the rest of the family adopt it.

We are all interested in our new families, and show this interest without interfering in any of their activities. This plan will be found a basic and practical one for those who wish to make the daughter-in-law relationship a happy one.

As I had learned with my own daughters that the relationship a happy and desirable one, so I knew I must be "on my toes" to be successful in my newer relationship with my daughters-in-law. For when my sons married, one living near by and another in the same town, I wanted much to be a friend and companion to their wives. So, in addition to non-interference, I added three other rules.

Appreciation came next. Appreciation of the efforts, talents, and abilities of the new member of the family, who has her own adjustments to make, is helpful and encouraging. This is not difficult, for the modern young woman is more efficient and better trained in many ways than one of the older generation. I ask my daughters-in-law for recipes and advice about clothes. The arrangement of their homes is a subject of praise. When I see things that seem somewhat foolish or ill-advised I keep still! There is so much to commend that this is not too difficult.

Assistance is the third requirement in a harmonious relationship. It furnishes a firm bond between the new and former members of the family. Whenever we can help in any way—without interference—we stand ready. When I know that my daughter-in-law who lives

near has an especially busy day, I ask her and my son for dinner. Other times when a little "lift" would be welcome I invite her for lunch and try to have something I know she likes. When I am going to some meeting or doing something I think will interest her, I invite her to go and am not in any way offended if she refuses. These are just a few of the minor ways of assisting.

The fourth but the most important requisite is affection. This may not come as soon as desired, but if sought in the right way it will appear. Because a son takes unto himself a wife who appeals to him does not mean that real affection is at once aroused in his parents. It may have to be cultivated and nurtured. This is possible by the exercise of tolerance, kindness, and love. As affection begins to sprout it must be protected and cherished. The effort is nothing in comparison with the reward.

Someone may say, "Wait until you are a grandmother!" The answer is that I am preparing right now for that event. I listen to young and elderly grandmothers when I have the opportunity, and read any articles on the subject of that adjustment with a daughter-in-law which appear. This may sound smug, but I am thoroughly convinced by results that human relationships are not just a matter of their being forced upon you and gotten rid of if too tiring, but that with thoughtful effort and prayer they can be worked out with mutual benefit and joy.

K. W. K.

Clubwomen Demand U. S. Curb Drinking by Men in Uniform

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs urged President Roosevelt and the Secretaries of War and Navy Oct. 19 to take action for the prevention of intoxication among men in uniform.

A telegram to the President and Secretaries, signed by the Federation President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, said:

"The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 2,500,000 women in 16,500 clubs in every State, Alaska and the District of Columbia, in meeting assembled in Chicago Oct. 18, 1942, respectfully urges the establishment of regulation to prevent service men from consuming large quantities of alcoholic beverages while in uniform and to penalize men seen intoxicated while wearing the uniform of the United States."

Discuss Drinking Problem

A spokesman for the Board said the Directors, by personal observation and through communications from clubs scattered over the country, had come to the conclusion there was too much drinking by men in uniform and that the matter was noticeable in hotels, on trains and in cities near military and naval establishments.

The Federation's directors on Saturday asked that women be given more representation on policy-forming committees of government departments and agencies.

Declaring "it is a known fact that women are not receiving justifiable recognition on policy-forming committees of the Government," the Board adopted a resolution protesting to the President against "such discrimination." The Board also adopted a resolution declaring the "ban placed on musical recordings by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, is a threat

to musical culture in this country," and asked him to rescind his action.

The Board also on Saturday launched a specific program for its 16,500 clubs throughout the nation, to help curb prostitution and venereal diseases.

Under the program the more than 2,000,000 clubwomen will be asked to aid in the securing of the passage of state laws or their amendment, "which will outlaw all phases of prostitution, penalize all racketeers engaged in the traffic and treat the male and the female offenders with equal severity."

Program Follows Report

The detailed program was begun following presentation to the Board of a report of the Federation's Public Welfare Chairman, Mrs. H. B. Ritchie of Athens, Ga. This report advocated the proposed utilization of former CCC camps as isolation and treatment centers for "careless and uncooperative cases" of venereal diseases in places where adequate hospitalization facilities are not yet available.

Mrs. Whitehurst, in a report to the Federation's Board of Directors earlier asserted that too many people think that Germany and Japan are fighting only for more territory, instead of "the real motive—that of dominating the world through an ideology of government which is abhorrent to us."

Axis countries "have the will to fight because they are fighting for a positive objective," she told the meeting.

"We are fighting to defend ourselves even though we did not want to do so. The reluctance to fight is causing many of our people to sit back complacently and ignore the development of dictatorial methods in this country. . . ."

Fewer Women Run Nov. 3

By the Associated Press

Washington

Although women are expected by political experts to comprise from 50 to 60 per cent of the vote in this first World War II general election, there are fewer women candidates for Congress and major State offices on the Nov. 3 tickets than in the past two general elections.

In 1938, the last off-year election, there were 92 women candidates, including four for the United States Senate; 37 for the House of Representatives; three for Governor and 48 for other State offices.

In 1940, the Presidential year, there were 83 women candidates, including two for the Senate; 28 for the House, three for Governor and 50 for other State offices.

Few Candidates

But this year of Waacs and Waves and employment of women in many occupations heretofore closed to them, there are but 66 women candidates, including two for the Senate; 28 for the House, one for Governor and 35 for other State offices.

Why these decreases when women are being called upon as never before to come out of the home? Answers were sought from Miss

Marian Martin, head of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Miss Lorena Hickok, Executive Secretary of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, and Miss Alice Paul, Executive Committee member of the National Women's Party.

Doing War Work

Both Miss Martin and Miss Hickok agreed that one reason was the concentration of women on war work. Miss Paul held the decline was apparently due to the "tremendous obstacles" women have to face in getting nominations as, she said, organized political groups are still controlled by men.

This time there are two women, Mrs. Levert Dwyer Shivers, (Ind.) of Georgia, and Mrs. Alice Burke (Communist) of Virginia, who are campaigning for the Senate. The one woman now in the Senate, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D.) of Arkansas is not up for re-election. Mrs. Shivers is opposing Senator Walter F. George (D.) of Georgia, and Mrs. Burke, who tilted against Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.) of Virginia in 1940, is now running against Senior Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia.

Rooms in Ottawa Scarce as in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ont.

The unfinished symphony of an electric drill coming from the open window rings insistently in my head. "They are now building, building, building. . . ." Construction of more war offices continues. Building to the left of us, building to the right of us. Carter Square has traded its green expanse for a set of new war buildings, for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Little miniature "huts" spring up overnight in every available space. And from Union Station streams a steady flow of newcomers to Canada's Capital—Government workers.

Even as Washington is alive with girls flocking from all over the United States to help in winning the war, so is Ottawa swelling

denly overrun with girls who have come from as far west as Vancouver and as far east as St. Johns, Newfoundland. Girls who have left good jobs, girls who have left good homes, girls who have left good friends, girls who have left good families—all have sought this city wherein throbs the very heart of Canada's war preparations.

Everybody Needs Rooms

The common cry of the newcomers is, "A room, a room—my next month's salary for a room!" And believe me, Washington has nothing worse than Ottawa in this situation. This wartime overflow has had a corresponding effect on the landlords and the temptation to make a "good thing" out of the situation has proved too much for many of them. Yet there are still a few nice landlords and if you are fortunate enough to run into one of these, you get the use of the telephone free and maybe even a room to yourself. Otherwise you share a room with two or three other girls, use the same bathroom as 22 other people, and do your own washing and ironing, all to the tune of \$35 to \$45 per month.

If you prefer to get your meals out or cook your own in a combination bed-sitting-kitchen, you pay from \$15 to \$40 for a room, depending upon the number of girls rooming with you. At present, rumor has it that the Government intends to build a hostel for out-of-town girls, but this project is still in its initial stage.

For amusement after a hard day's work there is the Civil Service Recreational Club which pro-

vides dancing, swimming, indoor and outdoor games, social hours, reading material and special privileges for members. The Y. W. C. A. features entertainment in the form of teas, etc., for out-of-town girls, and many lasting friendships have been formed during a social hour there. Then there are the different church organizations always glad of new members; and the Red Triangle where frequent dances are held by girls from various Government offices, for the armed forces.

There is growing up here a closer understanding among natives of Canada's different provinces than could ever have happened otherwise. The eastern provinces have long been accused of provincialism, and this merging of east and west has definitely put us on the road to a closer understanding after the war.

Find Work Interesting

The average Canadian war worker finds her work interesting. There is a certain thrill about being behind the scenes, even if not very far and at that hopelessly in the middle of N. D. H. Q.'s, D. O. C.'s, M. D.'s, F. D.'s to say nothing of B. V. D.'s. Yes, it is interesting to think that perhaps that letter you wrote today or that telegram you sent was the key to something important happening on the east or west coasts, Alaska or overseas.

The unharmonious symphony has ended. It is 5:30. I open the window. Ah! nothing breaks the peaceful silence but the click-click-click of the typewriters.

Someone next door has decided to move all the furniture in his office. The vibrations, thumps, and lurchings against the wall to the right of me resemble nothing so much as a jungle band or war on the home front. What a splendid marching piece it would make!

Jean S. McGill

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HAVE NO FEAR

Subduing Material Conditions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE YOUNG HEBREWS, living in the conscious protection of spiritual law, stepped out of a blazing furnace unharmed, according to the account in the book of Daniel. They trusted in God and proved that the flames had no power to destroy or injure them. In God's universe, governed wholly by His divine statutes, there is no evil power.

Today vast numbers of men, women, and children in many lands are continually proving the efficacy of Christian Science in healing sickness and replacing various forms of discord with harmony. Many people who have not embraced the religion of Christian Science readily admit its healing efficacy. In fact, the world has lost much of its skepticism concerning this subject and accords this Science its place as a healing system.

But it may not be so commonly admitted that Christian Science is effective in meeting conditions of discord which seem to be beyond human control. When it comes to such matters, one may inquire, What refuge can there be in thinking? So the individual not informed on the spiritual power of true thinking may question its efficacy.

However, proof has been given many times, by actual demonstration, of the power of God's law to nullify material beliefs about so-called natural law. Christ Jesus proved his superiority over material conditions when he dissipated a storm at sea with the words (Mark 4:39), "Peace, be still."

During a summer vacation from college a young man demonstrated the protective power of Truth. He was working in a factory, assisting in an appraisal of its property. One afternoon the appraiser said, "Tomorrow, we're going to spend the day in the engine room on top of the boilers, appraising the pipes and fittings." Then he added that the heat would not bother him, for he had lived in the tropics without minding it.

That evening the young man considered the situation and gave adequate

thought to applying Christian Science to the need. He recalled the words from a hymn often sung in Christian Science churches:

"In atmosphere of Love divine,
We live, and move, and breathe."

He also remembered that in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading, "Temperature is mental," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 374), "Heat and cold are products of mortal mind." This declaration was certainly appropriate to the case, he thought. If heat is a product of mortal mind, it must be a false belief, and the truth that God is omnipotent, omnipresent Love must destroy the belief in his own thought—the only place where it could pretend to affect him or his affairs.

The temperature over the boilers the next morning seemed anything but comfortable. The walls were so hot that the young man could not rest his hands upon them. There was no perceptible movement of air. And soon his head began to ache. But he firmly declared and repeated the truth which he had realized the night before. It also occurred to him that often when playing tennis he had perspired freely, but suffered no discomfort because of his absorption and pleasure in the game. He realized, furthermore, that discomfort from heat was no more real than were the diseases of which he had been completely healed by Christian Science. Soon he ceased to feel any ill effects and was able to go about his duties connected with the appraisal without hindrance from the high temperature. On the other hand, the appraiser, who had declared his indifference to tropical heat, complained bitterly of the temperature.

"With Christ," Mrs. Eddy points out in "Unity of Good" (p. 42), "Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions." This statement is in accordance with the Biblical declaration that God gave man "dominion . . . over all the earth." And the experience of the young man proved the truth of these assertions of the Scriptures and of Christian Science. The numerous experiences of Christ Jesus and of the spiritually-minded men and women in the Old and New Testaments show definitely that there is no material circumstance over which we have not God-given control. We have the divinely-bestowed ability to realize and enjoy harmony in every phase of our experience. We need only the spiritual growth which a constant, consecrated study and demonstration of Christian Science gives us to be able to prove more fully the power of Truth and Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Maîtriser les Conditions matérielles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'APRÈS UN RÉCIT que le livre de Daniel nous a conservé, trois jeunes Hébreux, vivant sous la protection consciente de la loi spirituelle, sortirent indemnes d'une fournaise ardente. Ayant mis leur confiance en Dieu, ils prouvèrent que la flamme ne pouvait pas les anéantir ou leur faire du mal. L'univers de Dieu, complètement gouverné par Ses statuts divins, ne renferme aucune puissance mauvaise.

Aujourd'hui l'on trouverait dans bien des pays une multitude de personnes—hommes, femmes, enfants—qui prouvent sans cesse l'efficacité de la Science Chrétienne, guérissant la maladie et remplaçant par l'harmonie les discords de tout genre. Dans de nombreux cas, l'efficacité curative de la Science Chrétienne est reconnue même par ceux qui n'ont pas embrassé cette religion. Le scepticisme du monde à cet égard a certainement beaucoup diminué, et d'une manière générale on admet que cette Science guérit.

Toutefois, l'on reconnaît moins facilement que la Science Chrétienne est efficace pour corriger des circonstances inhospitalières qui semblent n'être pas soumises à l'action des hommes. Lorsqu'il s'agit de choses semblables, les uns disent: Comment la pensée pourrait-elle nous aider? Et ceux qui ne connaissent pas le pouvoir spirituel du penser justent peut-être parfois en doute son efficacité.

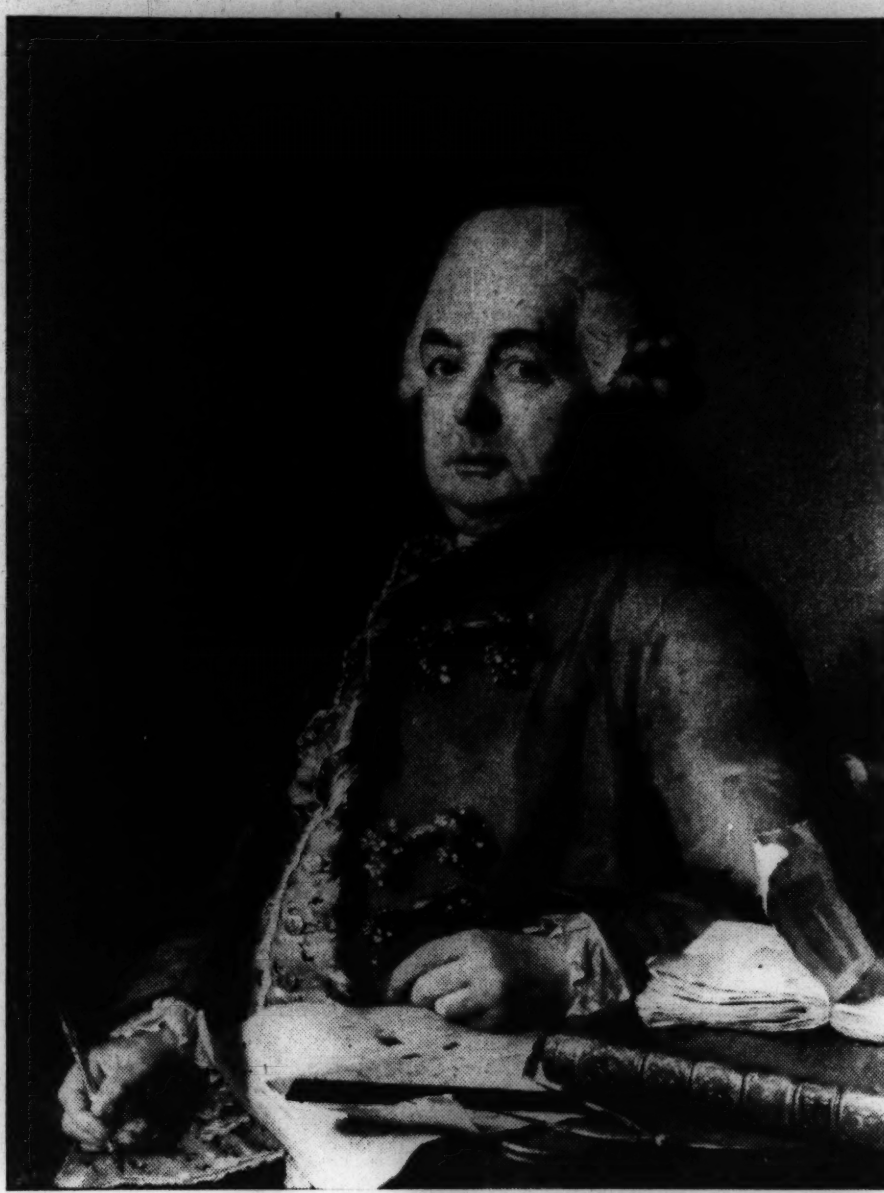
Pourtant, des démonstrations irréfutables ont maintes fois prouvé que la loi divine peut rendre nulles les croyances matérielles concernant les prétendues lois physiques. Jésus le Christ prouva sa maîtrise sur les conditions matérielles lorsque sur la mer de Galilée, il dissipa la tempête en disant (Marc 4:39): "Tais-toi, sois tranquille!"

En une certaine occasion, un jeune homme qui faisait des études universitaires démontra le pouvoir protecteur de la Vérité. Pour les grandes vacances, il s'était engagé dans une fabrique, où il aidait à faire l'estimation de l'outillage. Un après-midi, l'estimateur déclara: "Demain, nous passerons la journée dans la chambre des machines, au-dessus des chaudières, pour évaluer les tuyaux et les pièces accessoires." Il ajouta que quant à lui, la chaleur ne l'incommoderait pas, car il avait résidé un certain temps dans les tropiques et il n'en avait pas souffert.

Le soir même, l'étudiant considéra la situation et s'efforça d'appliquer les règles de la Science Chrétienne. Il se rappela ces paroles d'un cantique qu'on chante souvent à l'église:

"Dans l'atmosphère du divin Amour
Nous respirons et nous avons la vie."

Il se souvint aussi que dans Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures, sous la rubrique marginale "La température est mentale," Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 374): "La chaleur et le froid sont des produits de l'entendement mortel." Voilà tout juste ce dont j'ai besoin, se dit-il. Si la chaleur est un produit de l'entendement mortel, ce doit être une fausse croyance; et la vérité, le fait que Dieu est l'Amour omnipotent, omniprésent, doit détruire la croyance dans ma propre pensée, seule place où l'erreur puisse prétendre m'affecter et me causer des ennuis.



A PORTRAIT OF M. DESMAISONS: A Painting by Jacques-Louis David

JACQUES-LOUIS DAVID (1748-1825) lived through the stormy era of the French Revolution. He expressed in his convictions the momentous historic changes of his native land, and in his paintings he reflected and recorded the prevailing fashions and ideals. This portrait by David was painted in 1782. The artist was a young man but recently returned from Rome and already the subject of popular acclaim. Setting himself up against the Academy, he became head of his own school. Later he came under the classical influence, devoting himself to subjects from antiquity, a movement stimulated by the writings of Winckelmann. He also became involved in politics, and set the fashion. He designed the Empire style. His mixture of politics and art did not blend well, and the results were in some measure responsible for the artistic revolt of modern French painting.

In portraiture, David abandoned the aloofness and artificial pretense of his historic compositions. This portrait reveals his great talent for making a personal likeness, like

Frenchmen who preceded him and great portraitists who followed, he had the gift of grasping the whole subject, fixing it solidly in space. He was in command of all the details, the head, the coiffure, the costume, the embellishments. There is a freedom in execution that belies the underlying plan for co-ordinating all the parts into a telling whole.

D. A.

Over the World's Highest Mountain

EVERYTHING PASSED OFF without incident as the two great machines soared up through the haze over the brown plains. . . .

We had been flying for some ten minutes, and for the next half-hour I had nothing to do but sit conning over and recapitulating in my mind my duties. This part of the journey was the more humdrum because the plains and foothills below were almost lost to view owing to the thick dust-haze which had, unfortunately, on that day, chosen to rise to a phenomenal height. . . .

Nevertheless, I was just able to see an infinite tangle of the brown mountains of Nepal, seamed with black forests, and caught occasional glimpses of the swift Arun River in its gradually steepening valley, as now and then I opened the hatchway of the floor and looked down through thousands of feet of purple space. We crossed the frontier of this forbidden kingdom at 13,000 feet. Then, suddenly, a little after our craft sprang clear of the upper heights, away to our right an amazing view of Kangchenjunga in all its gleaming whiteness opened up against the blue.

For a few minutes nothing could be seen against the sky but this.

Fumbling with the catches in my thick gloves, I threw up the cockpit roof, put my head out into the icy slip-stream and there over the pulsating rockers arms of the Pegasus, showing level with us was the naked majesty of Everest itself. Just a tiny triangle of whiteness, so white as to appear incandescent; and

on its right, a hand's breadth, another tiny peak which was Makalu. . . .

I was not long able to remain watching these wonderful sights; for soon the machine soared upwards, unfolding innumerable peaks to right and left and in front, all in their amazing white mantles, but scored and seamed with black precipices.

The light on the snow was a wonderful thing in itself. A quality of whiteness, as much more brilliant than the snow to which ordinary human eyes are accustomed, as that snow is more vivid than the unclothed landscape.

Somewhat to our dismay, there streamed from the crest of Everest away towards its sister peak, Makalu, eastwards, that immense ice-plume which is the manifestation of a mighty wind raging across the summit. Lifting from the prodigious cliff face, countless particles of ice are driven over the summit with blizzard force. . . .

Up went our machine into a sky of indescribable blue, until we came to a level with the great culminating peak itself. Then, to my astonished eyes, northwards over the shoulder of the mountain, across the vast bare plateau of Tibet, a group of snow-clad peaks uplifted itself. . . .

The scene was superb and beyond description. The visibility was extraordinary and permitted the whole range to be seen on the western horizon. It seemed that the only limit to the view along the mountains was that due to the curvature of the earth's surface. The size of the mountains stunned the senses; the stupendous scale of the scenery and the clear air confounded all estimates of size and distance. So I went on, now exposing plates, now lifting the heavy cinema camera to run off fifty feet or so of film. . . .

At nine o'clock we passed over Chamlang at an altitude of 31,000 feet. On approaching Lhotse, the southern peak of the Everest group, the ground rises at a steep gradient, and both machines experienced a steady down current due to deflection of the west wind over the mountain, causing a loss of altitude of 1,500 feet, despite all our efforts to climb. Both airplanes flew over the summit of Everest at 10,500 feet, clearing it by 100 feet.—From "First Over Everest"—The Houston-Mount Everest Expedition, 1933, by AIR-COMMANDER P. F. FELLOWS, D. S. O. and others. (New York: McBride.)

Note

Chimneys like sentinels
against the sky
guarding a roof top
from some passing
cloud:
Once a cloud must
have gone in a
chimney—
a gray cloud—for
I saw it come
spiraling out.

HELEN ECKERT

After Rain in Arabia

WE WOULD WALK over the bridge and down along the river bank to a dwarf mulberry tree where we rang our own doorbell at Number 296 1 or Number 106 or whatever the correct number of our house was. Both of these appeared on the door. Here in Baghdad, where house numbers seem to have absolutely no meaning at all, we were favored with two of them. . . .

On wet days, when we took the daily walk to our house, it was like reaching Shangri-La to ring our own doorbell. The path ran in front of the houses that faced the river. And a few minutes of rain turned it into a slippery mass of mud on which you could slide right into the Tigris with the greatest of ease. Under such conditions it took us an hour and a half to walk from the Maude to our house.

But if the sun suddenly came out, the world turned light-headed and fizzy with pleasant freshness, all along our way.

Under the palms the rain drops sat on the very green of the growing barley. And the cheap postcard blue of the sky behind made the long comb-like branches of the palms a different green from the barley—

almost too crude. The high trunks of the palms were black velvet with wetness, and close beside us the river ran pink with the soil that was stirred up in it.

It was almost impossible to believe such views. . . . Regardless of the mud, the Arabs streamed out of their shelters into the sun. Dogs came out to sniff the air, and cows stood steaming in the warmth of the sun, their brown coats soaked with rain and mud. The red of a woman's dress under an aba or the white of an Arab's gown made a courtyard scene, with its low mud huts and patches of green grass, almost too beautiful.

Sometimes we just stood still in the mud and stared at such settings in the magic of the sun. No one had put a tree here or tied a cow there because it looked better that way, people were just living here. . . .

Sometimes an Arab who lived here would offer to give us a hand over the bad places in the path. It would never occur to him that we were admiring a masterpiece that he had created by just living there.—From "Our Arabian Nights," by RUTH and HELEN HOFFMAN. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

From My Library Walls

I AM SITTING in my library and have just finished reading the current "best-seller," as tabulated by literary statistics. As I lay the book down and raise my eyes, they look straight into those of William Dean Howells, whose autographed photograph hangs upon my library wall. In Howells' genial face, I seem to find a challenge. My mind instinctively goes back to the seventy-fifth birthday party Colonel George Harvey tendered Howells, at Sherry's in New York, at which I was so fortunate as to be present. I seem to see Howells' lips move; I seem to hear the words he spoke on that memorable evening:

"I knew Hawthorne and Emerson and Walt Whitman; I knew Longfellow and Holmes and Whittier and Lowell; I knew Bryant and Bancroft and Motley; I knew Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe; I knew Artemus Ward and Stockton and Mark Twain; I knew Parkman and Fiske. Names refulgent still, however the fire, never to be returned, seems beginning to die out of some of them; names such as we have hardly the like of."

It is a challenge! My eyes leave Howells' face and return to the volume lying in my lap. I feel his reproach! Thirty years have passed since he spoke those words, and during that period what names have so glorified themselves as to warrant inclusion with the immortal group he honored? How many books have been written whose titles will be remembered even by another generation? I glance again at the book I have just finished. Best seller! By virtue of what? The literary style of the author, the originality of the plot, the brilliancy of the dialogue, or the ballyhoo of the publisher's publicity department? That is the question Howells is asking me. And, unhappily, there is only one answer. During the thirty years since I heard Howells speak those words, I have sought in vain to find a poet with the prophetic of Whittier, an author with the imagination of Hawthorne, an essayist with the wisdom of Emerson, a writer with the wit of Holmes.

I should be embarrassed if Howells asked me to explain the reason why modern writers fail to produce literary work of enduring quality. I couldn't answer, and I'd really like to have his opinion on that. The fact remains that the best seller of today is forgotten almost as soon as the best seller of tomorrow appears on the stalls. What has become of all the copies of "Anthony Adverse"? How many readers of today's suc-

cesses remember even the name of the author who wrote that sensational "seller"? It was the sale that made the sensation, not the book itself.

Yes, there are a lot of things about authors and books I would like to talk over with Howells—just as I used to do when he wrote the Easy Chair in Harper's Magazine, and I was a Harper author. I'd like to discuss with him, for instance, the effect the moving-picture presentations have on the way authors write—for every author today hopes that his book will be but a stepping-stone to the screen. I wonder what comment Howells would have made on "Mrs. Miniver," after he had read the book and seen the cinema presentation. As for myself, I rubbed my eyes and asked myself who wrote what and which was where, for the single thing the book and the play seemed to have in common was the title! In a case like this, should our estimate of "Mrs. Miniver" from a literary point of view, be based on the book or on the play; and, if on the play, to whom should credit of authorship be given?

I suspect that Mr. Howells, having been an excellent critic in his own day, would have had something to say about the part played by the taste of present readers upon modern writers. There is a point there. The fact that the records of public literary withdrawals show practically no call today for the writings of authors on Howells' roll of honor, might easily suggest to a modern author the desirability of avoiding rather than following their footsteps. But, granting all this, with life the world over filled with drama beyond anything the world has ever known, why does not some writer produce a story so outstanding that it stamps itself an epic of the period which produced it—so great that we cry out in joy: "That book will live!"

Of course, the use of the automobile has become more universal since Howells' day; but, if I were to suggest that the hours spent by the nation on wheels take away from the leisure time usually devoted to reading books, I suspect that he would point his finger at the statistical sales of books compared with those in his day with a chuckled suggestion that I explain the increase. I wonder if I would have dared to answer that to buy a book is not necessarily to read it!

One advantage of having a discussion such as this with a photograph in a frame, rather than with a critic in the flesh, is that one may close the argument at any point when it seems to be going against himself, or produces a question too subtle to answer. In the present instance, I admit my inability. Some great epic poem or story should have come out of World War I. It didn't. An even greater epic should come out of this present titanic struggle. Will it? I don't know; but, in the meantime, I place my modern "best seller" on the table to be returned to the lending library, and take Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" down from my shelf, where it has always rested, and will remain so long as I have a library.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Congressional Elections

By Roscoe Drummond

The important thing about these elections, which will be on in two weeks, is not what party is going to control Congress but what kind of Congress is going to control the country.

Party labels are without valid meaning in war and there never was a time when it was more vital to measure congressional candidates on the basis of their voting records, their personal capacity and integrity and their vision of the future.

Woodrow Wilson committed the mistake of making a mid-term appeal in 1918 for the return of a Democratic Congress as necessary to the effective conduct of the war. President Roosevelt has not repeated that mistake. He has been tempted to make it. He has almost been forced into making it. But his instinct and his judgment have kept him from it. Instead, he has asked only for the election of congressmen who, regardless of party, show by performance and pledge that they intend to back up the Government in the emergency.

This is a constructive premise and a sound guide to the electorate. If it is applied at the polls it will cut sharply across both parties because there are Democrats who are a liability to the war effort and there are Republicans who are a great asset to the war effort. But non-partisanship has to work both ways and it's no secret to a lot of people that there are Republicans in Washington who are a conspicuous liability both to the war effort and to the Republican Party.

The elections a fortnight hence will determine whether the country is ready to elect a national Congress or political-disunity Congress and the outcome will not be evident from the immediate returns. It will only be evident from the early acts of the new Congress because victory by either party will not in itself guarantee a Congress non-partisanly dedicated to the supreme issues of the war.

What, then, can we expect from Nov. 3? Certainly the advance evidence of how the elections are going is far from conclusive, but among those who have no other stake than to get at the facts there is general agreement on this appraisal:

1. Every sign points to the fact that the voters who do not vote will decide the trend of the elections and will greatly influence if not determine the character of the Congress which will govern for the next two years.

2. The indications are that there will be at least 20,000,000 fewer citizens who will vote next month than voted in 1940. This is political indifference of large proportions and is expected to produce one of the lowest percentages of balloting in many national election years.

3. This apathy is not healthy and it is not even negative. It is generally agreed that a stay-

at-home vote of such magnitude will be disadvantageous to the Administration and could be sufficient to determine who controls the next Congress. But the value of a large vote cannot rest on any partisan basis and credit goes to Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for repeatedly appealing to the people to go to the polls.

4. There will be substantial Republican gains in the House and only slight gains in the Senate, since so many of this year's senatorial elections are in the solid South. It is probable that they will noticeably exceed what might be considered normal mid-term minority party gains. It is not probable that they will be sufficient to capture control of the House. A recent Newsweek poll of Washington correspondents on how they believed the elections would go produced an average answer of 29 seats gained by the Republicans in the House and five in the Senate.

5. The principal factors which were cited as playing the largest part in influencing the vote were: public dissatisfaction with the inefficiency and confusion in Washington's handling of the war effort; failure to crack down on labor; and the feeling that the Administration has been codding the public by withholding information, failing to put the home-front on an all-out basis.

Despite the unhealthy proportions of the stay-at-home vote and despite the nomination in the primaries by both parties of not a few second-rate men, Congress will very likely be benefited by the prospective Republican gains.

There are two reasons. One is that the Republicans will come near enough to possessing a majority in the House so that they will be forced to conduct themselves as a responsible, coherent "opposition" party. The party will have to talk and vote as though its votes were going to determine policy, not merely add to the heckling. For example, it can't do as it did on the bill renewing the draft, vote against it confident that its vote would fall short of defeating it with the result that such irresponsibility came within a single vote of turning the Army back to pasture when the flames of war were burning all over the world.

Secondly, the Government will itself be strengthened, made more alert and self-critical, by a more numerous opposition membership in Congress—provided the "opposition" includes enough congressmen who are prepared to put winning the war ahead of every other consideration.

How to determine these candidates? The candidate who is asking you to sacrifice the most, not the least, is such a candidate.

The candidate who has consistently voted that way and who is not crying "treason" when his voting record is brought up for scrutiny, is such a candidate.

The Country Speaks: New York

Handicapped Have Special Talents

By William H. Stringer

One of the most heartening tales to come from America's stupendous war-production files today is how nearly 50 blind men and women, busily at work in radio-condenser factories here, have opened a new labor source, all because a manufacturer has discovered that sightless persons have a sensitive touch which without steel gauges can do a mica-sorting job 25 per cent faster than can sighted operators with steel gauges.

These so-called "handicapped" are not only good workers, but that they can sometimes break machine tool bottlenecks and do better jobs than their "un-handicapped" fellow workmen.

It was a day bright with portent when Angus Walker, plant superintendent of the Solar Manufacturing Corporation in West New York, N. J., agreed to give Miss Murphy a job and a chance to prove what a sightless girl could accomplish in war work. This began the story of a girl finding job, supply meeting demand, and gauges were necessary, production men thought, to measure accurately and sort the little mica condenser-spacers used in electrical equipment manufactured for the Army and Navy. The mica sheets came in six thicknesses, differing only by .0005 of an inch. It was necessary to sort them into the six sizes and check for flaws. If the gauges were not obtained, the factory might as well work only half time.

Mr. Walker had a hunch. Could sightless persons, with their highly-developed sense of touch, do this job, possibly, without using gauges? Could their fingers detect the fine differences of thickness? He put Miss Murphy to the test. In two days she was doing the job better than her fellow workers! In a week she was still faster. Today she and the other sightless persons hired since are doing that job, without gauges, 25 per cent faster than operators with normal eyesight can, with gauges.

This girl is now earning about \$56 a week, and proud of her part in helping Uncle Sam to win the war.

"Our company has since taken on two young men and seven more girls besides Mary—oh yes, and three dogs," Mr. Walker says. "You see, three of them come to work with Seeing Eye dogs."

Paraphrasing it may be said that while war factories usually have no dogs, save those working with soldier sentries, the Solar company gladly admits these honored canines. Beneath Miss Murphy's desk is a special box marked, "Pearl. Please do not pet." The admonition keeps Pearl from familiarity and consequent laxity in her "seeing eye" task.

Other concerns here which the Solar company contracted, or which inquired about Solar's success with the sightless, are now employing about 40 additional blind. Mr. Walker and Miss Murphy appeared recently on a popular radio program and a Navy broadcast has been scheduled. Washington security officials are glad to see this publicity, because they know that it means more sightless hired in war plants all across the nation.

"The handicapped persons of all types which we have hired have actually been more conscientious and steadier on the job than our other workers," Mr. Walker affirms. "More than that, they are actually absent from work less."

This story has meaning for wartime America. If employables are scarce in any given war-industry area, let's try hiring more of the handicapped. They'll help stretch America's manpower supply. Experience shows that, for certain tasks, they have special talents beyond those of other workmen. And they'll prove their reliability. They'll show their gratitude at being able to contribute in normal, steady fashion, to winning the war.

To Change the Subject:

Store View by 'Down' Escalator

By R. L. B.

When we were very young there were no such things as escalators. The junior generation is most fortunate in that respect.

A grown man, of course, does not go riding around on escalators just for the fun of it. Who ever heard of such a thing!

There have been times, to be sure, when there was a rug to be chosen for a bedroom, or toys for grandnieces and grandnephews at Christmas time. But then there was always someone else along to whom escalators were plain moving stairways, not as quick or efficient as elevators, to be used only when they happened to be nearer, and then only for short distances.

Let this be understood well in advance of this confession: there was a serious pronoun afoot. An old-fashioned cut glass vase (pronounced vase) needed to be matched. The situation called for personal attention. Two stores visited had suggested that the only place where such a piece of old-time glass could be obtained was a Sucha department store. And a saleslady near the main street entrance of that store had given plain directions that the glassware was on the sixth floor.

The party of the first part, that is, the inquirer and seeker, went directly to the elevators, actually passing upward-bound escalators with never a tremor. On the sixth floor he inspected a thousand wonders in the bubbly crystal bowls and vases of modern design, and inspected piece after piece of cut ware offered as possible substitutes for the deep-cut, sharp-cornered, trumpet-like vase that needed replacement.

Leaving the sixth floor he walked directly toward the elevators, and likely would have made it if, with almost startling suddenness, there had not appeared directly in his path one of the most inviting escalators ever seen anywhere, and posted right beside it a sign which said almost commandingly, "Down!"

The rest of the story could be a combination of the ancient tales of the magic carpet of Baghdad, Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, all the other of those stories which seem akin to happy dreams of long ago.

Floating slowly downward, ever so gently, into

new worlds of gleaming, glittering, unidentifiable but beyond question wholly lovely objects of a thousand hues and many colors. A dull murmur as from a hive of bees, and busy, brightly-dressed human entities moving here and there among racks, tables, stacks, and glass cases filled with wonders of commerce that would surely have amazed Marco Polo or even Solomon with all his splendor.

Once, twice, three times, four times, five times. Five such slow, majestic descents, each time into a new world, rearranged with different wares and different colors. Literally millions of objects and items passing in slow review, from downward to upward. Slowly, and yet rapidly enough so that the effect was one of color, light, order, richness. The human beings who enlivened each passing scene were like manikins in a bright toy pageant.

Five full, long escalator flights downward. Alone. No one even to suggest that the trip by elevator could be made in two minutes and sixteen seconds less. Obviously no one knew or cared that a man was taking a joy-ride, in the heart of a great city, alone, at noonday. It was all so secret; perhaps that was part of the joy of it.

Now the ground floor. End of the line.

There was a distinct temptation to find the up-bound escalator and go back clear to the top, and repeat that coasting glide downward. It was resisted.

But when the duration ceases to exist, and none will need an excuse for doing things for sheer pleasure and without any thought of wasted time or useless expenditure of electric energy, the clerks in one large store in California are likely to see a certain gentleman possessed of only a partial thatch of graying hair, riding occasionally up or down their escalators, probably wearing somewhat the same expression seen on the faces of juvenile tobogganists or roller coaster riders.

To scoffers sedate or scoffers dignified, the escalator rider will be prepared to say, "Come and do likewise."

P. S. Although that department store appeared to an escalator rider to contain the riches of Cathay and the Indies, too, it did not yield one old-fashioned cut glass case.

Sir Frederick Whyte, Specialist on Small Nations

'The World We Want' Series

Seventeenth of 30 Articles

The predicament of the small powers in a world where the great powers are at war, writes Sir Frederick Whyte in his contribution to this series tomorrow. We owe them too much, he continues. We cannot afford to lose them. Whatever happens, we reject that which would submerge them.

As Britain's specialist on the Small Nations, Sir Frederick speaks with authority. He speaks also against a background of broad international experience, which is described herewith as prologue to Sir Frederick's article.

By Ruth Cranston

The role of the Small Nations has been an exceedingly important one in the history of international co-operation—and especially in the drama of Geneva. Their influence has been persistently to stimulate independent opinion and moral values. Having less widespread commitments to bind them, many of them could and did stand staunchly for the international order—as against political interest and expediency.

The contributor to "The World We Want" series who writes of the future of small nations is Sir Frederick Whyte. His charge during this war is to guide Britain's relations with these countries which are among the most important factors of international democracy.

Twenty years ago Sir Frederick was sent out by the British Government as the first President of the Indian Legislative Assembly—a mission whose significance we perhaps appreciate more acutely today than did people at the moment. The opportunities and responsibilities of that high office are indicated in the words of the joint Parliamentary Committee which described the kind of president they desired to secure:

"He should be qualified by experience in the House of Commons and a knowledge of Parliamentary procedure and conventions. He should be the guide and adviser of the presidents of provincial councils and he should be chosen with a view to the influence which it is hoped he will have on the whole history of Parliamentary procedure in India."

We shall be interested in the early background of the man selected for this great work. Sir Frederick is the oldest son of Alexander Whyte, minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, and for twenty years principal of New College. After taking his degree at the University of Edinburgh young Whyte entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1910, representing the constituency of Perth—just at the gateway to the Highlands. He continued in the House of Commons till 1918, when he withdrew because of ill health following Admiralty services in the war.

For a time, he engaged in editorial and writing work and was one of the founders and joint editors of "The New Europe." He was special correspondent at the Paris Peace Conference. Shortly after, he visited America for the first time, lecturing at many leading colleges and universities in the United States and in Canada. In 1920 came his Indian appointment. He was knighted early in his term of service there.

He was earnestly concerned with the development of the public health program in India, and did fine work as Chairman of the Indian Red Cross; also as Chairman of the Leprosy Relief Association which finances research and treatment centers throughout the country.

At the end of his Indian service, he became adviser to the Chinese Government, a post which he held from 1929-1932; his services were greatly valued by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Upon his return to England he concerned himself actively with the improvement of Anglo-American understanding. He was Director of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire in 1938, head of the American Division of Information 1939-40, and has spent considerable time in extensive tours throughout the United States, addressing public meetings and especially groups leading in international education such as the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Foreign Policy Association, Council on Foreign Relations, and so on.

Sir Frederick is a prominent figure at the Chatham House of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in England, where he is often a presiding officer. During the present war he has been especially concerned with the problems involving the smaller countries of Europe—the subject of his article for this series tomorrow.

The delegates of the small powers usually have enjoyed much greater freedom of speech than their more burdened colleagues, and could express themselves boldly on crucial matters. Their firm stand in the conflict of Corfu in 1923, on the admission of Germany to the League in 1926, in the debates of the Disarmament Conference, during the Sino-Japanese

conflict, was far more expressive of the state of mind of the world community in general, than was the agile fencing and cryptic oratory of some of the representatives of the big powers. They saw that their practical interests were identical with those of the world community and that for them, an honest policy was the best policy.

Granted it was easier for the smaller nations to take an advanced international position than it was for the large. The small states have everything to gain, and not nearly so much to risk, by subordinating their national interests to the establishment of an effective world order. It is not surprising that they are readier to sacrifice their own national sovereignty and even submit to the principle of international inequality—if by so doing world security can be attained.

They had, for example, no permanent seats on the Council, the smaller executive body of the League of Nations. But they have furnished its assemblies, commissions and international conferences generally with a brilliant roster of presidents and chairmen. The 18 ordinary Assemblies have had 14 presidents drawn from small states. In 20 International Labor Organization conferences, 10 were presided over by citizens of small countries. Of 50 other international conferences held under the auspices of the League in the course of the last twenty years, 33 had chairmen from small states.

As arbitrators, mediators and conciliators in countless committees and subcommittees of the Council and Assembly, representatives of small states have played a part in world affairs never known before—and which would have been completely impossible without a permanent international organization. The influence they have exerted has been an honor both to individuals and to their various countries, and would seem to have far outweighed their technical "inequality."

To give a concrete example of the way in which this influence worked:

In 1926, England and France had privately promised Spain and Poland that they should have a permanent place on the League Council. The French Foreign Minister came to see the Norwegian delegates, to secure their support for this motion. The Norwegian delegates refused. Result: the correct procedure was voted. Any state is now entitled after 3 years to demand that it be declared eligible.

The French Foreign Minister returned to the Norwegian delegates when it was all over and thanked them for having stood firm. "I was



Drawn by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Can the Little Nations Survive?

The frequency with which this question is asked today in a big nations' world is a measure of the task faced by Sir Frederick Whyte.

obliged to ask you," he said. "But I was delighted when you refused!"

In many such ways the Small States were to the front in leadership. Spain in 1931 wrote into its Constitution that its laws should be drawn in accordance with the international law of the League of Nations and made subject to it.

In 1934, Norway declared before the Political Commission of the League that it was willing not only to place its export of arms and munitions under the League, but control of her total production of munitions and implements of war as well—if only a limited number of states would do the same. So far, Norway is the only state to make that offer.

The small states headed a movement for revision of the League Covenant hoping thereby to repair some of the mistakes of the last peace settlement and help avert the catastrophe of another war. They also served in another important way: in the continuity of many of their representatives in the international assemblies and committees. One of the most devastating obstacles to international decision and action is a constant change of national representatives. Among the great powers, matters of foreign policy are often also matters of party conflict. The small states often had more political stability.

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Leading Chinese Internationalist Outlines the Peace

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As the subject of postwar planning daily bulks larger in the world news, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a Chinese spokesman admirably qualified to express China's desires for the future, gives his views to a Monitor correspondent. This dispatch is herewith presented as a timely addition to this series.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 20—

The Chinese, despite all their disappointments over the failures of the League of Nations, still seem to be the firmest believers in the ideal of collective security. Many of them are of the opinion that international discussion of this most important postwar problem should be taken up as soon as possible.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's most eminent international jurist who was judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague from 1931 to 1936, foreign minister from 1937 to 1941, and who is now secretary general of the supreme national defense council, gave this correspondent the following personal views on the establishment of a workable collective security system after the war. His views may well be regarded as a reflection of mature public thought in China.

"Peace treaties and a collective security pact should be dealt with by separate conferences," said Dr. Wang. "For it may well be that when the war is won the peace treaties will be regarded as a matter of greater urgency than the arrangement on collective security. Moreover, the two tasks are essentially different and a profitable discussion of questions of collective security will require an atmosphere as free as possible from acute war hatred and the greatest clarification of world opinion on the best ways of preserving peace and achieving positive international co-operation in general."

"The future collective security pact should be entirely independent from the peace treaties for there can be no doubt that the identification of one covenant of the League of Nations with the Versailles Treaty weakened the League from the very beginning. It caused states that were only interested in the stipulations of the peace treaty but had no moral convictions on collective security to become members of the League."

As it prevented other nations that were holding such moral convictions from joining the League because they disagreed with details of the peace treaty there should be no repetition of the great mistake of embodying the League covenant in the peace treaty of Versailles."

"The shortcomings of the covenant of the League with regard to sanctions proved fatal not only to China but to world peace as a whole. It is undeniable that sanctions are one of the very cornerstones of genuine collective security and this is the reason why I would lay special emphasis on the following suggestions for a fundamental improvement of the provisions of the covenant."

1. "The criteria of what constitutes 'aggression' should be clearly defined in full detail on the basis of vast historical experience instead of being left once more to free interpretation."

2. "The actual application of sanctions following the decision of the collective security organization should be made obligatory on member states. There should be no repetition of the fundamental mistake of the covenant of the League and its interpretation which left it to the discretion of member states as to whether, when and how sanctions were to be applied after the League had decided on them against an offending party."

3. "The procedure for the adoption of sanctions by the collective security organization itself should be made clear and practicable and designed to avoid delay. We must discard the fatal stipulation of the covenant of the League that no resolution of the council or of the assembly with the exception of matters of procedure should be adopted without the unanimous consent of all members including the parties to a dispute."

4. "Provision should be made for adequate and immediate interim measures pending a definite decision so an intensification of disputes may be prevented from the very beginning. For this purpose a small standing committee on sanctions should be created to be ready for taking such interim measures without delay."

Dr. Wang has always been a strong believer in disarmament and attributes special importance to his next suggestion—"a disarmament agreement with concrete stipulations on the criteria of disarmament and on the restriction of war industries should be made an integral part of the collective security pact instead of once more be-



Dr. Wang Chung-hui
"Sanctions Are the Cornerstone"

ing left to later negotiation. Any violation of the obligations of member states under that agreement should entail sanctions of varying degrees of a diplomatic, financial, commercial or other economic character. Military sanctions should be reserved for cases of actual armed conflict."

An entirely new element in the future collective security system that Dr. Wang advocates is the creation of special regional organs. "The general collective security organization should be strengthened and made more effective by the establishment of three regional systems firstly for Europe and the Atlantic, secondly for the Western Hemisphere and thirdly for East Asia and the Pacific while the remaining territories would be directly under the general system," he said. "Disputes within either of those three regions should first be brought up at the standing committee of the respective regional systems which would naturally be in the best position to deal with them. Obligatory settlement of such disputes through the general system should take place only if the regional system does not arrive at a decision or if appeal to the general system is made by a member state against such a decision."

The mandatory system as constituted by the League of Nations, according to Dr. Wang, "should be made international in fact as in name" which has not been the case under the League so that the

system as a whole was discredited."

"Mandatory territories should not be entrusted to any single nation as under the covenant. The chief administrator of each mandate should be appointed on the strength of his personal qualifications but not on account of his nationality. The same person or persons of the same nationality should not be eligible for more than two consecutive terms of office so that the international character of each mandate is fully maintained."

"Furthermore the objective of mandatory administration should be clearly defined as aiming at assisting the populations of all the larger mandated territories in raising their standards of living and in preparing themselves for autonomy or full national independence on the basis of a democratic form of government."

"It is also essential that the populations of the larger mandated territories should be represented at the collective security organization by their own respective delegates."

Dr. Wang is definitely of the opinion that the collective security system would have a better chance of lasting success if the defeated nations were not excluded even from taking part in the negotiations about its establishment. He recommends that "the defeated aggressor nations should be invited to participate not only in the future collective security organization but also in the conference charged with concluding the collective security pact."

The opinion that inelasticity of the covenant of the league with regard to the peaceful revision of certain stipulations of the peace treaty that ended the last war contributed much to the failure of the League of Nations causes Dr. Wang to recommend another improvement of the covenant—"provision for the change by international agreement of any treaty that may have become inapplicable should be made in the collective security pact and this provision should clearly stipulate a practicable procedure for this purpose which article nineteen of the covenant failed to do."

Dr. Wang attributes special importance to permanent institutions working under the future collective security organization and proposes that it should have at least the following four apart from its secretariat.

1. The surviving International Labor Office should be expanded into an international social welfare office continuing its present work but extending its function to matters of cultural

Continued from Page Above

Carl J. Hambro, for example, represented Norway in Geneva under a Conservative Government, a Liberal Government, a Farmers Party and a Socialist Party. Thus there was a continuity of policy and personal association—supremely important in international affairs.

I have heard more than one statesman declare that a major cause for the confusion and failure in League meetings of recent years has been the constant change of the French Foreign Ministry. Among the small nations it was otherwise. You saw Mr. Motta and Mr. Rappard of Switzerland, Mr. de Madariaga of Spain, Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Titulesco of Rumania, Mr. Politis of Greece, Mr. Sandler and Dr. Hambro from Scandinavia and many another representative of other small states, year after year and at every session. They knew the League and the history of international relations like the inside of their pockets—all the delicate nuances, personalities, tensions; things to be encouraged, things to be avoided.

If they did not always succeed in carrying their points, or persuading their colleagues of the Great Powers to the course they would have wished them to take, nevertheless they made a powerful impression on the international scene during those years—set a mould for public opinion and a standard that will be better upheld through the years to come.

As Lord Lytton once said, "if the small powers were a little stronger, and the strong a little more high principled, the world would be a better place."

co-operation and the important issue of moral disarmament.

2. An international office for economic and financial co-operation should be set up to foster practical collaboration between member states with the aim of assisting international economic progress in a positive way. Moreover, it should prepare the ground for the arbitration of economic conflicts through the collective security organization.

3. An international disarmament office should permanently watch the strict adherence of all member states to the disarmament agreement.

4. The functions of a new permanent court of international justice should go beyond those of the former court at The Hague. It should be given final decision on all conflicts which the collective security organization may not have been able to settle by the means at its disposal.

Value of Football as Morale Builder Shown in Letter to Harlow From England

Former Husky Coach Writes Of Grid Experiences Abroad

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A full 10 years have passed since Harold Kopp was a college football star, but in the memories of Harvard's Dick Harlow, Kopp's coach at the University of Western Maryland are still as fresh as a garden in spring. He doesn't need to look in the record books to recall that Kopp was the captain and outstanding player of a Harlow-coached Western Maryland eleven that went through eight games with the loss of just one.

No, Harlow has good reason to remember the tall, rugged boy from Barton, Maryland. And by the same token Kopp has reason to remember his coach, for on his wrist he wears a watch inscribed, "To my greatest captain, Harold Kopp—Dick Harlow."

Treasured Watch

That watch is one of Kopp's treasures. It went with him into professional baseball and football after college. It came to Boston with him as he coached the Northeastern University line. It went to Providence as he joined the Skip Stahley regime at Brown at year ago. Today it is somewhere in England as Lieut. Harold Kopp of the U. S. Army acts as athletic officer for his regiment.

Some of Kopp's experiences in England were disclosed by Harlow yesterday at the sportswriters' luncheon at the Hotel Lenox, when he read a letter from his former star to the assembled newspapermen and grid coaches. The letter is interesting to all concerned with football in these times, and many parts are worth quoting as follows:

Dear Dick:

Here I am away across the ocean and far away from college football. My, how I miss the practices and those Saturday games. I haven't been too far away, though. I have organized the company teams, and we play about twice a week. The formations run from double wing to scrambled eggs and the huddle is a regular beehive. The companies dress up in their uniforms, officers the same, teams come out on the field and run signals—put it on like the colleges—there is real company spirit. It's the best morale builder I have found yet.

I am the athletic officer for the regiment, so have athletics pretty well under control. I forgot to tell you I coached a British team, picked the best boys from the companies, put in Notre Dame shift and T formation plays. Wanted to experiment with Frank Leahy's stuff.

The boys thought the shift was wonderful. I had an awful time with that balanced line, though. They can have that shift too. I can give a direct order that the fullback take the end, and I can

throw him in the guard house if that order isn't carried out.

I know you would be interested in hearing these soldiers like it rough. We have a real tough one coming up soon and no one is off well. And I am ready for the kick-off. I hope it isn't a forward pass, but a real Debie off-tackle play.

Very truly yours,
Koppie.

Spot Passes

Prof. Putty Parsons, Northeastern's A.D., made one of his infrequent appearances at these meetings to declare, "The more boys we have in intercollegiate athletics, the better off we'll be." And Putty lost no time endorsing Foxy Flummere, his new coach, saying that "as long as I have anything to do at Northeastern, both Foxy and Jimmy Dunn will have a place there."

Lew Manly, who thought last week he would be unable to make any more meetings, showed up again to get off his customary quota of witticisms. This week's Manlyism: "Intellectually, morally, and psychologically we were the equal of B. U., last Saturday. We had a lapse in the third period, however, which was purely physical."

Denny Myers of the Eagles explained that the reason the T formation isn't clicking is because the Eagles haven't a left halfback who can move when he gets into the open. "Although we have better material than the average college, we haven't a Williams or a Maznicki who can score once he gets a breath of fresh air in the open."

Floyd Stahl, Harvard's scout, said Army was at least 20 per cent better than a year ago, conservatively speaking. "They have stronger backfield reserves, have added strength defensively, and are improved at end," said Stahl, naming as players to watch Bob Woods, Hank Mazur, Bud Troxell, and Tom Lombardo, backs; Lester Salinger and Dean Crowell, ends; and Frank Merritt, tackle.

Attendance Percentage Off For College Football Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Transportation and the war already have reduced college football attendance an average of 25 per cent, it is revealed by an Associated Press survey of 44 of the nation's leading colleges.

The schools' hardest hit, of course, are those situated far from large centers of population and off the main rail lines. In other seasons special trains made it possible for the fans to move in on these out-of-the-way spots in great numbers. Many in the East drove in their own cars. But under present restrictions it is no small experience to reach some of the remote campuses and get back home on the same week end.

Through last Saturday, the 44 schools checked had played 127 games to a total of 2,296,797 spectators. A year ago the same number of home games for the same teams drew 3,028,955 fans. The decrease has been a general one, though some schools have been hit harder than others.

Cornell has experienced the

Heinz Becker May Replace Jimmie Foxx

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs' muddled first base situation, which they tried futilely to plug by buying Jimmy Foxx from the Boston Red Sox in June, might be cleared up completely next year by German-born, South American-raised Heinz Becker, who comes to the Cubs by way of Milwaukee.

Bill Veck, Jr., President of the Milwaukee Club, sold Becker to the Cubs at the close of the American Association season, and he is the loudest to sing the praises of the speedy first sacker.

Top Hitters

Becker and Eddie Stanky, Milwaukee shortstop, were the league's top hitters in 1942. Stanky hitting .342 and Heinz .340. Both were sold to the Cubs, but Stanky's draft board at once beckoned him to the Army. Becker, married and the father of two children, is a good choice to stay around awhile.

"Heinz is 26 years old," Veck pointed out, "but he's been in baseball only five years. Here's how it happened:

"He was born in Berlin, and when he was just a little kid his folks took him to South America, where he lived until he was about 14 years old. Naturally, he was different from the kids brought up in the United States, who play baseball from the time they're able to hold a bat.

Not a Career

"So Heinz never looked at baseball as a career. Instead, after his family moved to Dallas, Texas, he went to work in a factory, and played some on the factory baseball team.

"The fellows who headed the factory also ran the Dallas club, and when they saw Becker's hitting they said, 'Nix on this factory job. You play baseball in the Texas League and we'll give you your job back at the end of the season.' You know the story. Becker batted .320 for Dallas for two seasons ago, and I went scouting around and bought him for Milwaukee.

His Line Drives

"He won't hit a lot of home runs, because he doesn't hit fly balls. But he socks a terrific line drive. He must have driven half a dozen holes in our tin scoreboard this year.

"I think the Cubs will find he's just the fellow they've been needing at first base, come next summer."

Army Ace

Hank Mazur



—By Pap

M. G. A. Is Set to Discuss Golf's Future in Wartime

By A. Linde Fowler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Delegates from 40 to 50 clubs are expected at tomorrow's annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, with a program of golf in the afternoon, business meeting at five o'clock, and dinner at night. The delegates will vote on a proposed change in the association's constitution, whereby in the event of a President being unable to conduct the affairs of office, such as Mal Merritt's entering the service and taking up residence in Washington upon the First Vice-President, the association having two of them. If there is need to go further down the line, the Second Vice-President officials and beyond that, the Executive Committee is empowered to name one of the other officers or executives to step into the breach.

That proposed change is essentially a routine matter, not so important as another which would delegate to the Executive Committee the power to reduce the fees of the member clubs next year, in its judgment, such a course is deemed necessary or desirable. The implication is that some of the clubs have been hard hit financially this year by gasoline rationing and other causes connected with the war and might demur over paying the \$75 membership fee. The next logical step would be to resign, something the M. G. A. executives would view with regret, after all the efforts made over the years to build up the organization and thereby help to build up the game along sound and progressive lines.

Suggestions Wanted

The presence of delegates from all parts of the State should bring forth some interesting and salient facts about the problems they have had to meet this year, what they face for 1943, how they feel about the outlook and, perhaps, what steps they have taken or contemplate to bridge over a trying period. Out of such discussions, either at the business meeting or otherwise, there might come helpful suggestions; for among the delegates there undoubtedly will be a certain number of officers and directors who are fully conversant on the inner affairs of their respective clubs and how they have tackled their problems.

This annual meeting has its counterpart in the annual meeting of 1918, also under war conditions. The clubs at that time had many conditions comparable to the present, among them the loss of many members who had gone into the service. Most clubs then had an "Honor Roll" for men who had joined the Army or Navy, something which might well be generally adopted today. Some clubs already have done so. Woodland for one, as I observed Sunday. The United States Golf Association promoted that patriotic idea by sending a letter to every member club requesting that such a roll be made up. The letter read, in part:

"Will you kindly send the names of the members of your club who are eligible; also the arm of the

Axe for Golf Club

In that period, it may be said further, the Massachusetts fuel administrator cordially invited the golfers to substitute the axe for the golf club and get their exercise by enlisting in the cut-a-cord movement. The project was to put up to the delegates at the M. G. A. 1918 meeting and heartily endorsed by the President, Henry H. Wilder. Even before that meeting the movement had gained headway. The Concord Country Club had granted its members the privilege of cutting 10 cords of wood apiece on its property, charging \$2 a cord. At that time 125 cords had been tapped. The club was a double gainer, for the cleared land subsequently was used in the construction of new houses. Brae Burn also had started the wood-chopping movement and was selling the wood to its members.

Another movement vigorously supported by the golf clubs of that war time was the "victory garden," with much of the work done by member volunteers, for then, as now, labor was short and wages correspondingly high.

Ohio State Easily Retains First Place in Vote Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Ohio State, with a record of four-straight victories this season, remains the choice of the football experts as the country's No. 1 team in the second of the Associated Press's weekly polls.

Fifty-eight of the 119 sports writers gave the Buckeyes, who blanked Purdue while getting 10 points for themselves in their latest outing, first place on their ballots but 38 others decided the honor belonged to Georgia, a 40-to-0 winner over Tulane last Saturday.

The Dixie Bulldogs, second a week ago, held onto the runner-up position, 1,030 votes to 973, but Alabama, which stopped Tennessee, 8 to 0, exchanged places with Michigan and occupied third place while the Wolverines skidded to fourth despite their 45-to-16 win over Northwestern.

Only One Change

That was the only change among the first seven of a week ago with Illinois, Georgia Tech, and Wisconsin keeping the fifth, sixth and seventh rungs.

The remaining three places in the top 10, however, went to newcomers with Notre Dame climbing from 22nd to 8th on the strength of the 22-to-0 shellacking administered by the Iowa Pre-Flight Cadets; Santa Clara moving up from a tie for 15th to 9th by beating California, and Boston College nudging up from 11th to 10th following the Eagles' 7-to-6 win over the North Carolina Pre-Flights.

Pennsylvania, tied by Princeton; Colgate, drubbed by Duke; and Washington State, loser to Southern California, were 8th, 9th and 10th a week ago.

In Second Group

Army and Texas Christian, neither defeated this season, failed to make the first 10 by 21 and 23 votes, respectively. They are in the second group along with Minnesota, U. C. L. A., Texas, Mississippi State, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina and Syracuse.

The service teams, which have been outstandingly successful against college elevens, are not eligible for consideration in the poll.

The four victories the Ohioans have annexed this season brought Coach Paul E. Brown's personal record to 106 triumphs out of 118 games played in 12 and half seasons of masterminding. A majority of those wins were compiled at Massillon High School, where Brown tutored until coming to Ohio State two year ago.

1941 Buckeye Season

The 1941 Buckeye squad, the first under Brown's coaching, won six times, lost once and was held to a tie in the 8th game.

Gene Fekete, a 192-pound bruising fullback, is the wheel-horse of the present Ohio State machine although he is only a sophomore and was troubled at the start of the season with leg injuries. He recovered quickly enough, however, to score 52 points, good enough to place as the runner-up behind Bob Steuber of Missouri, in the national scoring race. Steuber has 63 points.

The standings of the teams (first place votes in parentheses).

Eagles Report

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 20 (AP)—Twelve men took the ice yesterday for the New Haven Hockey Club of the American League in the first training session here.

Coach Eddie Powers said other squad members of the Eagles were expected to arrive by Wednesday. Wilfred Hock, defense stalwart, heads the list of men now training. Arrival of others has been delayed by transportation difficulties.

First Ten	Points
Ohio State (58)	1,030
Georgia (38)	973
Alabama (8)	822
Michigan (2)	608
Illinois (1)	516
Georgia Tech (1)	487
Wisconsin (2)	433
Notre Dame (3)	387
Santa Clara (2)	282
Boston College (4)	248

Second Ten	Points
11—Army 227; 12—Texas Christian 225; 13—Minnesota 48; 14—University of California at Los Angeles 30; 15—Texas 45; 16—Mississippi State 31; The for 17 and 18—Pennsylvania and Tennessee 26 each; 19—North Carolina 13; 20—Syracuse 12; Also ran—Indiana 11; Washington State and Duquesne 9 each; Tulsa 8; Dartmouth and Duke 7 each; Virginia Military 5; Missouri 3; William and Mary 2; Loyola of Los Angeles, University of Washington, Fresno State, Louisiana State, Brown and Detroit 1 each.	

Steuber Is Regular Fellow

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 20 (AP)—Around the University of Missouri campus they'll tell you Bob Steuber, leading college scorer in the nation, is just another fellow—until he gets a football in his oversized hands.

Bob stands out like a new set of tires. He has scored a total of 63 points in five games, completed nearly 40 per cent of his passes and does much of the Missouri punting. In 62 ball carrying tries Steuber has averaged 8.03 yards—a fraction better than his mark of last year which was good enough to top the college field.

Lengthy Dashes

Steuber scored four of his 10 touchdowns last Saturday against Kansas State in a Big Six Conference tilt which Missouri won, 46 to 2. Three of his markers came on dashes of 70, 44, and 35 yards, and he gained more than 200 yards in 10 rushes with the ball.

Off the field the blonde husky is what his team and classmates call an average guy.

Steuber was an end and his freshman and sophomore years, was All-Big Six as a right halfback last fall, and was moved to left halfback this season to utilize his offensive capabilities.

Good Blocking

Don Faurst, the Missouri coach, credits good blocking by teammates, and Steuber's own speed and weight with much of Bob's yard gaining and scoring. The 195-pound senior is a track letterman and has

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press
Today a Year Ago
Minnesota named nation's No. 1 college football team in Associated Press weekly poll, with Texas second and Michigan third.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell signed 1940 contract with New York Yankees, believed to be for \$15,000 with provision for bonus based on season's record.

Five Years Ago

Cleveland Indians engaged Oscar Vitt, manager of New York International League team, to pilot Tribe under two-year contract, succeeding Steve O'Neill.

Undefeated Coast Elevens Collide in Important Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—For the first time in several years, local football fans can look with pride upon the records established by the University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles teams.

Both appear to be well on the way to grid fame this season despite the earlier prognostications of authorities. The Bruins now occupy the leading spot in the Pacific Coast victory last Saturday over the once highly-touted California Bears at Berkeley. Sparked by the paradoxically fleet behemoth Kenny Snelling, 217-pound back, the Bruins defeated the Bears 21-0 in what was described as the most one-sided contest between the two schools in the 10 years they have played each other.

Strangely enough, however, the Bears were able to get four more first downs than the 14 obtained by the "southern branch." The Bruins had a distinct advantage in running plays, while the Bears enjoyed a slight edge in yards gained through the air.

U. C. L. A. this week prepared to continue its record of being the only undefeated untied team on the Coast when it meets the strong Santa Clara eleven at the Los Angeles Coliseum Saturday. On the basis of comparative scores—which all too frequently are dangerous for a picker to deal with—the Bruins should be able to gain a victory over Santa Clara. The Broncos defeated Oregon State last Saturday 7-0, while the week previously, the Bruins won over the Beavers 30-7.

In making its debut in the Coast Conference race, the Trojans relied almost entirely on Mickey McCordie, who tucked his knees up under his chin and romped to the first two Trojan touchdowns and proved the inspiration for his team mates during the remainder of the game last Saturday in the Coliseum when the S. C. gridgers defeated the up-to-then undefeated Washington State Cougars 26-12. In the first two minutes of the game, the Cougars scored 67 yards in four plays to score on the home team. The surprised Trojans retaliated two minutes and 19 seconds later when McCordie returned the kickoff 45 yards and then followed it with a 20-yard flying trip over the goal line. The score remained 6-6 until half time.

In the third period the Cougars got off a long low punt which McCordie grabbed after running up 15 yards at full speed. With this head start, he coursed through the Washington State men at express train speed and 50 yards later crossed the goal for his team's third tally.

An even faster runner, but not

Don Hutson Again Out Front in Pro League's Scoring

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Passing Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers end, already is approaching his record scoring marks of last year—and he still has seven games left to play.

He tops the National Football League point producers again this week with seven touchdown passes, plus the placekicking of 14 extra points, for a total output of 56 points in four games.

Last year he scored 95 points, making a total of 12 touchdowns, 10 of which were from catching passes. The point total, touchdown total and touchdown by pass-catching total all were league records, computed through 11 contests.

Second leading scorer this season is the Chicago Bears' Gary Fiammetti with 36 points.

The seven high scorers:

TOR TDP XP FG TD

Hutson, Green Bay 7 14 0 0 56

Fiammetti, Bears 6 0 0 0 36

Condit, Brooklyn 4 0 7 0 35

Todd, Washington 4 0 1 0 25

Manders, Brooklyn 4 0 0 0 24

Lach, Cardinals 1 0 0 0 24

McLean, Bears 1 0 0 0 24

(TD's, touchdowns by running; TD's, touchdowns from passes; XP, extra points; FG, field goals.)



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'Tongue-Tied America' Is Now Tackling Turkish Malay, Thai, and Other 'Strategic' Languages At High Speed and With Success

By the Associated Press

Bloomington, Ind. — Of all Uncle Sam's global activities, perhaps the weakest spot is his tongue for languages.

Never were so many different, unusual and sometimes rare languages needed. They are vital in military and other war activities and in the peace to come.

At the war's start, not only was there a lack of Americans who speak these tongues, but teachers also were needed to instruct a small army of language recruits.

Files at Indiana University, one of the colleges undertaking the emergency teaching of languages, give the picture. An extreme example, to date, is Thai or Siamese, although this is not the rarest of needed languages.

Mortimer Graves, Administrative Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, reported that at the start of the war, only one American was known to have a good command of Thai. Several government agencies competed for his services. Since then the Society has found some Thai instructors and the language is being taught at the University of Michigan.

Malay And Turkish

In Malay, a huge area where Americans are expected to fight and to negotiate, the situation was just as bad. Not one American was a recognized scholar in Malay or equipped to teach the tongue. Soon after the war began, the National Resources Planning Board listed 41 persons who, as Mr. Graves put it, were suspected of speaking Malay. But many of these spoke only "kitchen Malay," that is, enough to make the way. Numerous others were non-citizens.

Yale University, with the cooperation of the Learned Societies, has found a small group to teach Malay.

Indiana's job is Turkish. Few persons realize that Turkish is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. English surpasses it. At Indiana an emergency Turkish course, where the students will study nothing else, has been assembled under direction of Dr. C. F. Voeglin. In the present semester, the course has a dozen students, but in the next semester will accommodate 20 or 30.

Japanese was another tongue weakness. One year before Pearl Harbor, in all American educational institutions, only about 50 students were studying Japanese seriously. Before we got into war the Japanese study had been stepped up at request of the combat services. But students of Japanese, even after Pearl Harbor, numbered only hundreds, so far as educational files show.

Chinese And Arabic

In Chinese and Arabic, Americans were better prepared, particularly in Mandarin Chinese, the national language. Lacking, however, were experts in the Chinese dialects. That is a serious handicap, because these dialects are mostly used in Japanese propaganda broadcasts to the Chinese.

One Arabic language, Moroccan, in which Americans were almost completely unversed, now is being taught at the University of Pennsylvania. The vernaculars of India, such as Bengali, Punjabi, and Hindustani, are as little known as Malay and Thai. So too are most of the Balkan languages; the

tongues spoken around Dakar, Korean, and almost all the languages of Central Asia.

Studies in Portuguese, the language of our largest South American neighbor, Brazil, have been stepped up along with Spanish, French, and German. Columbia is teaching Persian, Egyptian Arabic, and Dutch. Harvard has Hungarian and Finnish classes as well as Japanese. Icelandic and modern Greek is taught at Johns Hopkins. California is teaching Japanese. On the whole about half of the tongues now taught were never before seriously given in American universities.

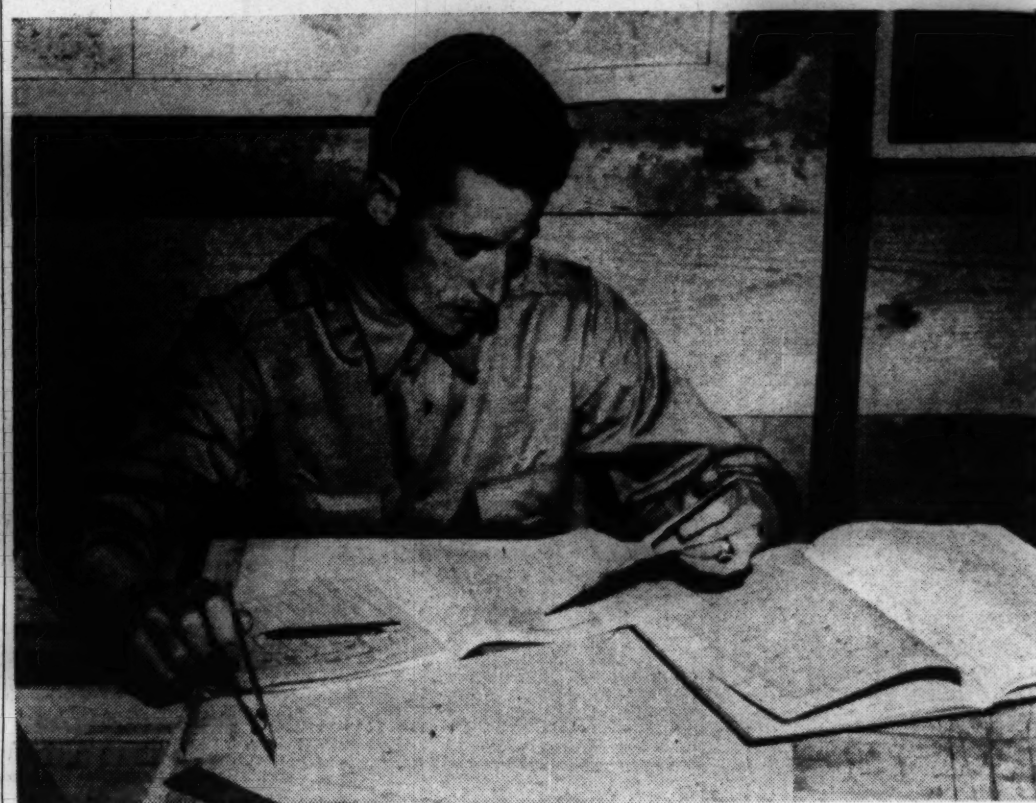
Moving Into A New Era

Mr. Graves, writing in Asia Magazine, says the problem is not merely one of the emergency.

"With the tremendous improvement in the techniques of transmission and the recording of sound," he says, "and with the certainty that the days of isolationism for the United States are over, we are moving into a world of communications and intelligence which is completely different in character from anything we have known before."

"Whether we like it or not, we are in for a new era of mutual world-awareness in which our past methods of news gathering and international communications will be looked upon as almost antiquarian."

"We are as thoroughly unprepared to live in this kind of world in peace as we have been to fight in it in a totalitarian war."



Young People These Days Learn the Value of Careful Preparation

An eight-hour training flight over the mountains requires at least two hours of intensive planning by the Navigator Cadet of the Army's Air Corps. Here Navigator Cadet John R. Fontenrose at Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., goes to work on his charts and maps to plot the route for the bombing plane he'll navigate.

Easy Steps to Correct English

'Dead End' Words to Avoid

Sixth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT:
THIS OR THIS?
1. It doesn't matter. 1. It don't matter.
2. You were in- 2. You was in-
vited. vited.
The correct sentences are at the left. This lesson explains why these sentences are correct.

SOME VERBS OF THE PRESENT TENSE
(tense means time)

SINGULAR	PLURAL
does	do
is	are
has	have
performs	perform

Notice that the singular verbs in the chart end in 's'; the plural verbs do not. You recall that a verb means a word of action (or state of being as is, are).

Verbs take as subjects not only nouns (a noun means the name of a person, place, or thing) but also pronouns. A pronoun means a word used instead of a noun; we might also define a pronoun as a word used to designate a person, place, or thing without naming it.

For example: The pronoun *he*

may be used instead of the noun (or name) Mr. Spencer or Bill; she, for Mrs. Spencer or Winona; they, for Mr. and Mrs. Spencer or for Bill and Winona.

PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS: HE, SHE, IT (singular); THEY (plural)

These are pronouns of the third person. (Third person means the person, place, or thing spoken of.)

The pronoun *it*, being singular, takes a singular verb.

1. It does not affect him.
(It, singular subject; does, singular verb.)

Sometimes we use a contraction instead of the entire expression:

Doesn't . . . (contraction for does not).

Don't . . . (contraction for do not).

We may speak quite casually to a friend and say:

2. It doesn't affect him.
Never say: It don't affect him.

Why? The expression *It don't* is always incorrect because *it* (subject) is singular and *don't* (verb) is plural. We should not use a singular sub-

ject with a plural verb! Whenever you use *don't*, always use a plural subject.

3. Historians don't agree on that date.
(Historians, plural subject; don't, plural verb.)

4. Successes don't come without labor.

(Successes, plural subject; don't, plural verb.)

Whenever you hear someone say *It don't*, *He don't*, *She don't*, . . . you can silently correct this error by thinking *It doesn't*, *He doesn't*, *She doesn't*, . . . Thus you can keep your speech correct.

Exercise 1

Underline the correct word.

1. It (don't, doesn't) concern us.

2. Solitude (doesn't, don't) disturb Lillian.

3. Father (don't, doesn't) believe the story.

4. Work (don't, doesn't) hurt one but worry does.

5. Friends (don't, doesn't) betray confidences.

THE PRONOUN YOU USED AS A SUBJECT

The word *you* is also a pronoun (because it is used instead of a noun or name). *You* is called a pronoun of the second person (meaning the person or thing spoken to; that is, the person or thing addressed).

Does a singular or a plural verb follow the pronoun *you*?

Let us remember that you always takes a plural verb.

You are (not you is) . . . present tense (time).

You were (not you was) . . . past tense (time).

Formerly, the pronoun *thou* (instead of the pronoun *you*) was used. Today, the pronoun *thou* is rarely heard. Thus, whether addressing one person or several persons, always use the pronoun *you* with a plural verb.

Exercise 2

Write the correct verb: was or were.

1. Joe said that you . . . here.

2. I am glad that you . . . kind to her.

3. Yesterday you . . . asked to join the group.

4. You . . . careful in your choice of words.

5. You . . . wise not to argue.

6. . . . you told to watch your speech and writing?

CONCLUSION: This lesson teaches this association of words: *It doesn't*, or *It does not*; *He doesn't*, or *He does not*; and *You were*. Here are some 'dead end' associations to avoid: *It don't*; *He don't*; and *You was*.

Do you know what to do when subjects and verbs are separated by many words? This is explained in the next lesson.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—doesn't (subject: 1; 2—doesn't (subject: 2; 3—doesn't (subject: 3; 4—doesn't (subject: 4; 5—doesn't (subject: 5; 6—doesn't (subject: 6.

Exercise 2: 1 to 6 inclusive, were (plural subject you).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

British School Teachers To Get War Bonuses

By the Associated Press London

About 150,000 British school teachers will get larger war bonuses soon, it was announced during the week.

Men teachers getting less than \$1,050 a year will receive a bonus of \$180 compared with the \$104 now paid, and women in that bracket will be increased to \$144 from \$78.

Salaries between \$1,050 and \$2,100, now calling for a men's bonus of \$52 and women's bonus of \$40 will call for increases to \$140 and \$112, respectively.

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Through the Editor's Window

How Good a 'Discussor' Are You?

By M. L. Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can you take part in a discussion, pulling your own weight yet not injecting yourself too much, enjoying the other fellow's views, willingly changing your own if fresh aspects of the subject convince you that you should? Knowing how to discuss things is a skill. It has always been a valuable skill. Today it might be considered an essential one. As we move on into a postwar world it may make all the difference in the way of life we are able to evolve.

A very nice person I once knew used to confess sadly that he had never learned to take part in a discussion. He had a college degree and a reasonably wide experience. No one in his childhood home had taught him, he said, and somehow along the line he had never learned. He often, he confessed, mistook "discussion" for "dispute," and to his great embarrassment, he would sometimes lose his temper, too, when people differed with him. "I am doing what I can to see that my own children get plenty of opportunity at home to discuss things in an interesting, impersonal way," he used to say.

It is remarkable how many people are in this same situation, whether they know it or not. That is, it is remarkable until one realizes that in American public schools up to fairly recently there was almost no opportunity for training given for acquiring this skill.

Join down for yourself some of the essentials of a good discussion, then watch yourself to see if you contribute in these ways. For example, are you interested in ideas—not only your own but other people's? Interest is an essential. Can you listen to another's viewpoint whether you agree with it or not? Can you listen in so open-minded a way that you honestly give it consideration? Listening, consideration, fairness, honest open-mindedness might therefore go into your list. Are you good at exchanging views? This is something more than taking turns talking. It is an active process. It means an imaginative getting inside the other person's viewpoint for the moment, and then helping the other person get inside yours. Exchange is an essential to discussion.

Then, too, can you take part vigorously in a discussion without getting personal or heated? That is quite a test for some people. It often calls for a play of humor in case someone else grows a bit overwarm. It constantly tests one's genuine interest in ideas—for interest in ideas means interest in a person's interest. It should be emphasized that impersonal interest can at the same time be a deep

Civic forums, adult education groups, panels, "Town Halls" and the like are bringing into the adult's experience an opportunity to gain in this skill of discussion. Teachers in most of the better schools are now conducting classes as discussion groups rather than in the old recitation style. Much more could be done. Especially is this true in families. The family that will sit around the dinner table or gather spontaneously in various parts of the house or garden to talk over something too interesting to leave unspoken is providing valuable training in discussion for the younger members.

Fundamentally, for real discussion, it is essential to have an active faith that there is worth in an idea that emerges out of an interplay of ideas. If one has this faith, the pursuit throughout a discussion takes on a thrill of adventure for which one never loses zest.

A Tuesday Column

Dominion Problems Discussed By Canadian Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto — Plans for wide improvement in educational facilities and suggestions for more financial aid highlight a program outlined by the Canadian Teachers' Federation at a recent convention here.

More suitable placement of men both in industry and armed forces according to individual qualifications was recommended. Prompted by army and navy disclosures that a low physical average prevails among the youth of the Dominion, a proposal was made for a national health improvement program.

In hope of gaining wider equality in educational opportunities, teachers were asked to urge their respective governments to recommend Federal aid in financing education. One of the teachers, J. W. Noseworthy, M. P., pointed out that a step already had been taken along this line by the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, a clause which permits the Federal government to agree to share the cost of secondary school vocational training equally with the province.

C. N. Crutchfield, Secretary of the C. T. F., explained that apportionment of the grant sought should be made according to financial need of the province, rather than population. Stipulations, however, provided that the government should have no supervision over expending these funds, nor should it control administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, instructional methods, or materials. A central bureau of education,

Wartime Schools In Connecticut

A glimpse of what wartime schools are like this year, at least in Connecticut, is given by Alonzo G. Grace, State Education Commissioner. Dr. Grace said that the schools in his state will teach the geography and the customs of the people of lands we must invade to win this war. He said that Connecticut schools will make a special effort to teach boys, especially on the high school level, to read and to extract meaning from their reading—partly because the lack of this skill is holding young men back in their officers' training programs. Mathematics and arithmetic, said Dr. Grace, will be geared to problems about bombs and airplane routes. And lastly, "the physical training program will be something more than a few after-lunch moments in the schedule."

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Zook Would Extend Manpower Program to Civilian Realms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.

A comprehensive and effective manpower program should be organized in Washington to prevent "great confusion," in the opinion of Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education. He would have such a commission make "careful continuing estimates of the number of persons, including those with college training, needed in war production and other necessary civilian pursuits to maintain an Army and Navy of the desired size and strength."

"On the basis of this information, let the military services and the Manpower Commission estimate the number of young men who should be in training in colleges and universities to meet these respective needs," Dr. Zook said in an address before the New York University convocation. "Let all these men be inducted into enlisted training corps in the armed services, but at the completion of their training in colleges, let their actual allocation to military or civilian service be determined by a representative board which has the most complete information about the critical shortages in the military and civilian pursuits, respectively. In all other respects the plan should follow closely the one developed by the committee of the American Council on Education on the Relations of Higher Education to the Federal Government recently presented to the military authorities in Washington."

Back Of The Lines

"While at the present time it naturally seems to the military authorities that all of these young men should be destined for the armed forces, the need for more trained individuals back of the lines may soon appear even to the military authorities to be the critical situation."

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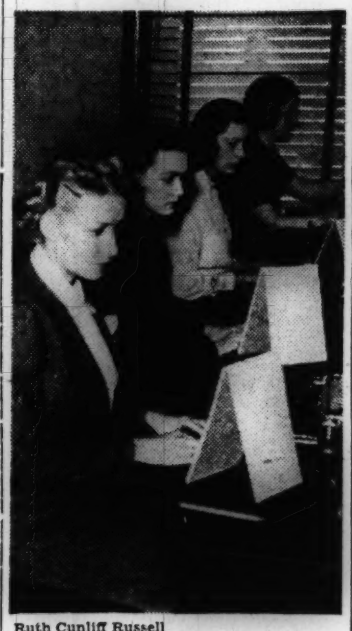
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See Also

Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools



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Student Historical Society

An enthusiastic group of students, both graduate and undergraduate, has recently formed a historical society at the University of Wisconsin.

The group plans to study Wisconsin history by actually doing historical and museum work with the State Historical Society. The students are helping do the research and arrange the materials for the series of rotating displays shown in the main corridor of the historical library building on the lower campus at the State University.

The University historical society includes students interested in history, museum work, art, radio, and public relations. Its members are anxious to prepare museum articles for display, build forms, arrange cases, prepare labels, draw posters, write and take part in radio dramatizations, guide classes through the displays, speak before schools, and prepare publicity releases. The group also plans to visit the museums and historic spots of the state from time to time.

Teacher Shortage and Low Pay

By the Associated Press

New York — Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the national commission for the defense of democracy through education, declares there is a shortage of 50,000 to 100,000 teachers in the United States largely because of inadequate salaries.

He told an education and industry conference recently that one half of the nation's teachers are paid less than \$1,500 a year and more than 100,000 received less than \$600 a year—both amounts "considerably under the average wages of factory workers."

"Some of these teachers are finding that they can earn as much in a week of working in a war industry as they get for a month of teaching school," he asserted in his prepared address.

Dr. Myers, chairman of the de-

partment of higher education of New York University, said it was the view of the National Education Association that the wartime education crisis required large-scale Federal Government assistance to schools "in order to prevent a catastrophic breakdown of education services."

Sharp salary increases are imperative for lowest-paid teachers, he concluded, and a 15 per cent emergency salary increase was necessary for teachers who previously received "reasonable" salaries.

The commission, composed of 60 members, is affiliated with the National Education Association, which has 225,000 members and through state affiliates reaches about 900,000 of the estimated one million teachers in the United States.

A Tuesday Column

16** Associated Press Quotations. Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00. United States Government Bonds. Treasury. High Low 3:00. 100 100 100 100. 100 100 100 100.

Corporation Bonds. High Low 3:00. 100 100 100 100. 100 100 100 100.

Table with multiple columns listing various bonds, including Treasury, United States Government Bonds, and Corporation Bonds. Columns include bond name, price, and other financial details.

Table with multiple columns listing various bonds, including Treasury, United States Government Bonds, and Corporation Bonds. Columns include bond name, price, and other financial details.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks, including General Motors, Ford Motor, and other major corporations. Columns include stock name, price, and other financial details.

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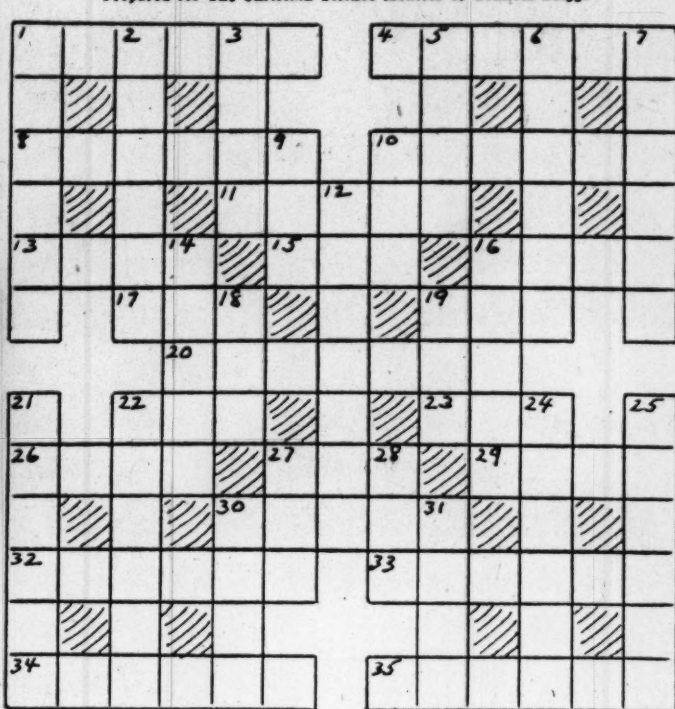
FACTS FIGURES
FROM THE FALLS
1ST DEAN TO THE
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OF 12 1/2 MILES.
GANDY IS BEING
RATIONED IN
BRITAIN,
FOUR OUNCES
A PERSON
A WEEK.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1-What is first name of author of "The Du Mauriers"?
4-In "Jewels of the Madonna," Grazia is what?
8-Tommy Sands is here of novel by whom?
10-What do you call those who play on bagpipes?
11-What is a strainer made of a kind of woven cloth?
12-Notion.
13-What is a vessel used for towing?
14-What is a prefix meaning "half"?
15-What is the color of cranberries?
16-What bird, with companion, "sailed away for a year and a day"?
17-What place is scene of opera "Carmen"?
18-What is one of "loving herd" of Gray's "Elegy"?
19-What month is mentioned in Poe's "The Raven" (abbr.)?
20-Marcel Grandjany plays what musical instrument?
21-A wing.
22-What is a Himalayan bearded goat?
23-Spume is what?
24-Who is a retired sea captain in "Domby and Son"?
25-Phileas Fogg went around world in how many days?
26-Rembrandt, Dutch painter, was also noted as what?
27-What is the viscous, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough made from wheat flour?
Down
1-What is George Bernard Shaw's native city?
2-Who was admiral in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
3-What is French for "night"?
4-What is principal line along which anything may extend, grow, or move?
5-What is worsted yarn, slackly twisted, used for embroidery?
6-Where was Nikolai Gogol born?
7-Would you eat, sew, or row a gaufre?
8-Young swine.
9-Who painted "Moses Striking the Rock"?
10-Who became famous for his heart failure?
11-The bee slips only what is —.
12-What is an emblem of purity?
13-Aged.
14-What is used in U. S. as chief ingredient of chewing gum?
15-What do you call one skilled in judging merits of literary or artistic works?
16-A peculiar distinctive character or quality is called what?
17-What pseudonym was used by Washington Irving when he wrote "The Sketch Book"?
18-Exist.
19-Who was Duessea's companion in "Fanny Queen"?
20-What is a passage for smoke, hot air, etc.?
21-A bottle is what?

In Lighter Vein



Answers
"Very well, sergeant, what you say goes, but you'll cut a very poor figure in my book of war reminiscences."

What's Her Last Name?

A girl fresh from the West Highlands visited a sister living in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town she stopped at a tollbar and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amused at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows:
"Is this Glasce?"
"Yes."
"Is Peggy in?"—Tit-Bits.

Fair Warning

The farmer had been unsuccessful in keeping trespassers away from his hazel-nut bushes. Finally he consulted a botanist who furnished him with the technical name of the hazel. The farmer then placed the following sign at strategic points about his property:
"Trespassers take warning.
All persons entering this wood do so at their own risk, for though common snakes are not often found, the Corylus Americana abounds everywhere about here and never gives warning of its presence."



Did You Ever Wonder

What Chladni Sound
Figures Are and How
They Are Made?

When a string, such as a violin string, vibrates as a single loop fast enough to produce sound, the tone given off will be its fundamental, the lowest tone the string (of that length and at that tension) can produce. The same string, however, if bowed about one-fourth the length of the string from one end, will then (if free to vibrate) not only vibrate as a whole but also will vibrate in two equal segments. Vibrating as a whole it emits its fundamental tone; vibrating in segments it produces simultaneously higher tones, known as overtones.

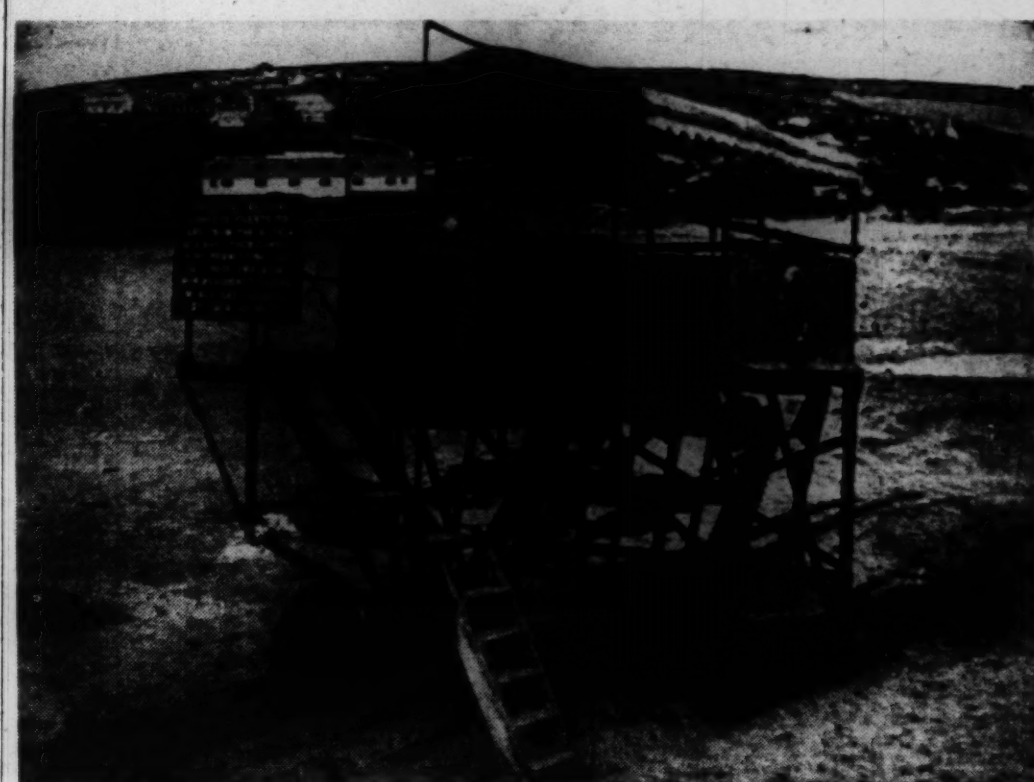
Stretched strings are by no means the only things which vibrate in segments and produce overtones. Bells and plates, for example, also vibrate in segments. A simple but convincing experiment shows that bells vibrate in sections or segments.

Four tiny feather-light pith balls are suspended from a rack and hung over the bell so that the balls touch the bell's side just above the bottom at points separated from each other by 90 degrees. When the bell is struck, the pith balls may be set to jumping by the vibration of the bell, but if the rack is turned slowly, the pith balls will soon reach points on the bell's surface where they can rest undisturbed although the rest of the bell is still vibrating. These points where the bell is not vibrating are called nodes.

The physicist, Chladni, devised an ingenious method of showing that plates vibrate in segments. By clamping a plate horizontally

Chladni sound figures made with sand sprinkled on a vibrating plate.

atop a short pedestal (the middle of the plate being fastened to the pedestal) and then making the plate vibrate by drawing a violin



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Tourist Invasion Barge

We are all familiar with queer-looking vehicles these days, but here is an example which is unique. It is used over the shallow stretch of sea between Burgh Island and Bigbury, South Devon, and even at the highest tide the passengers (and, of course, the engine) are always well above the water. The vehicle is powered by a Diesel engine and caterpillar treads provide the necessary traction.

how across its edge, Chladni obtained perfect pictures of the way the plate was vibrating by sprinkling fine, dry sand over the surface of the plate.

The sand is thrown from the portions of the plate that are vibrating most and tends to remain heaped up on the nodes, or portions of least vibration. A wide variety of sand figures, or sound figures, may thus be produced, depending on where the plate is bowed, where the plate is damped by being touched with a finger, and how strongly the bow is drawn across the edge of the plate.

—W. F. Keasbey

British Economy
England's pencils, which no longer have erasers or gold lettering, must now be sharpened by the old-fashioned penknife method, to save wood.

Daily Anecdote

Something Unusual

William Faversham was playing in "The Squaw Man" in St. Louis. The dramatic critic on a certain morning newspaper described in considerable detail how Mr. Faversham wore his hair and the way his neck was shaved. His acting was scarcely mentioned.

Later in the week a cub reporter on the same journal interviewed the actor and, among other things, inquired, "What did you think of the criticism of your play in our paper?"

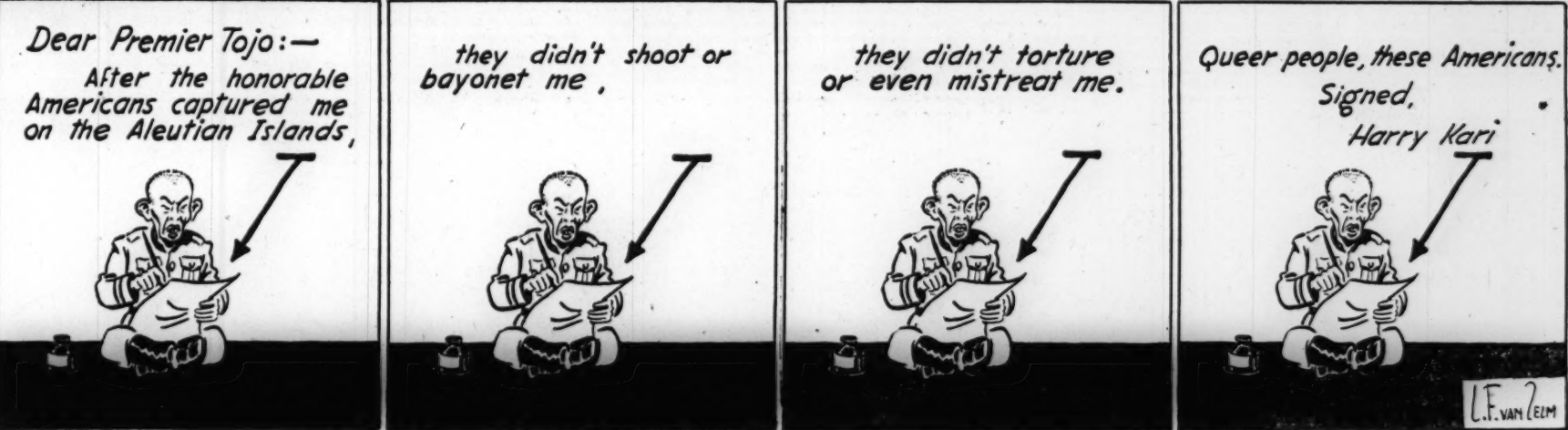
"Well," replied Faversham, "I have played 'The Squaw Man' in

A Verse for Today...

How long are ye slack to go to possess the land, which the LORD God of your fathers hath given you?—JOSH. 18:3

every important city in the United States, but this is the first time a barber was ever sent to criticize the play."

NEWS ITEM—U.S. TROOPS CAPTURE JAPANESE PRISONERS ON THE ALEUTIANS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—One Can't Waste a Good Pencil Making Mistakes

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—I'll Wake Up for Dinner Any Old Time!

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Juno's Blitz

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The Wide Horizon

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